

White House Disagrees With U.S. Navy Chief on Lebanon Shelling Policy

WASHINGTON — Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. and the White House disagreed Tuesday over whether it is U.S. policy in Beirut to use U.S. air and naval power to support the Lebanese armed forces.

Mr. Lehman, who has a reputation of speaking openly, said at a news conference that it was U.S. policy to fire into Syrian-held territory to support the Lebanese armed forces.

But the chief White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said later that Mr. Lehman was wrong, saying: "Whatever we do... is in support of Americans and the multinational force."

Asked why Mr. Lehman would not know the reason for shelling from U.S. ships, Mr. Speakes said: "Ask the navy secretary."

A Pentagon spokesman, Michael Burch, asked about Mr. Lehman's remarks, replied, "We're not providing fire in direct support of the Lebanese armed forces. We're providing fire under the rules of engagement provided by the president."

■ Weinberger Limited Shelling
Earlier, Fred Hant and David Hoffman of the Washington Post reported from Washington.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was upset when the battleship New Jersey fired almost 300 one-ton shells into Lebanon last Wednesday, and he ordered that future shelling be more restrained, administration sources said.

Mr. Weinberger had agreed to the naval bombardment in a compromise with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, who had opposed the announced withdrawal of U.S. Marines to ships offshore.

The New Jersey's use of its 16-inch guns to shell Druze positions 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of Beirut was intended to show continued administration support for Lebanese armed forces and President Amin Gemayel even as plans to withdraw the Marines were being drawn up.

Administration officials reported Monday that Mr. Weinberger was surprised and "depressed" by the scale of the shelling, which far exceeded any such U.S. action in Lebanon, and that he sent word Wednesday not to repeat it.

U.S. warships fired five-inch guns about 100 times Thursday, and 11 shells were fired from the five-inch guns of a U.S. destroyer on Tuesday.

Mr. Weinberger's objections to the heavy bombardment reflect a wider and continuing rift within the Reagan administration over Lebanon policy. Having urged rede-

ployment of the 1,600 marines for several months, he now finds himself arguing that they should not be withdrawn as quickly as some White House officials would like.

Mr. Weinberger said Sunday that withdrawal could be accomplished "within less than 30 days," but he had argued that the 30-day period should not begin until consultations with other members of the four-nation peacekeeping force in Lebanon had been completed. The White House overruled him and decided that all but a residual Marine force should be offshore by March 11, one month from last Saturday.

The White House decision was apparently intended to calm leading congressional Republicans pressing for a definite withdrawal date, but it has angered the French government, whose troops remain in Beirut.

The residual U.S. Marine force is to be joined by a contingent of army trainers to be deployed to Lebanon as the marines withdraw. [Mr. Speakes said Tuesday that more than 80 trainers, as well as about 200 Marine guards, will remain in Lebanon to help develop the Lebanese Army, The Associated Press reported.]

[There are 81 trainers stationed in Lebanon now, Mr. Speakes said, and more than that number of army trainers will be assigned to Lebanon after the Marines pull out. Administration officials have said that the army trainers will teach counterterrorism tactics and perform other tasks, including communications.]

President Reagan said in a newspaper interview Monday that the planned deployment of additional army units was evidence that the United States is "not bugging out or abandoning" Lebanon. "We are sending in a force for additional training," the president said. "So there's no leaving at all."

Pentagon officials declined again Monday to reveal the results of the shelling by the New Jersey's 16-inch guns, which some experts describe as destructive but not totally accurate. Navy F-14 fighter jets have flown four or five reconnaissance missions over the shelled area, and officials said their photographs were being evaluated.

Knowledgeable sources said, however, that in terms of destroying gun emplacements, ammunition dumps and command and communications bunkers, the shelling was far less effective than military officials had hoped.

On the other hand, General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told a Pentagon staff meeting Monday that the shelling had a desirable psychological effect by discouraging artillery attacks against Christian positions, according to military officials.

White House Rejects Call By Egypt for PLO Talks

WASHINGTON — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt Tuesday urged "direct dialogue" between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization, but the Reagan administration immediately rejected the idea.

Mr. Mubarak and King Hussein of Jordan, who both arrived in Washington on the weekend, had concluded talks with President Ronald Reagan when the Egyptian leader delivered his prepared statement at a farewell ceremony in the White House.

"The Palestinian people are entitled to your support and understanding," Mr. Mubarak said. "There is no substitute for a direct dialogue with them through their chosen representative, the PLO."

He said Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, is "a tremendous leader who has demonstrated tremendous courage under the most difficult circumstances."

A senior Reagan administration official said of Mr. Mubarak's plea: "You can't control the statement of a departing chief of state. You don't endorse it by just standing there."

Mr. Mubarak, head of the only Arab country officially at peace with Israel, also told Mr. Reagan that the PLO "has opted for a political settlement and can deliver," according to the official, who declined to be identified.

The Egyptian leader has called in the past for a PLO negotiating role. However, by urging Mr. Reagan to deal with Mr. Arafat's organization, Mr. Mubarak publicly challenged the president on his own grounds to make a major shift in U.S. policy.

The PLO is sworn under its covenant to dismantle Israel as a Jewish state. Mr. Reagan has condemned the organization as terrorist in nature.

The U.S. official said that the president, while not aware of Mr. Mubarak's statement before he delivered it, was not embarrassed by it. U.S. policy continues to be not to deal with the PLO until it accepts Israel's right to exist, the official said.

Speaking before Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Reagan said the Arab-Israeli conflict must be resolved through negotiation involving an exchange of territory for peace. He renewed his own commitment to a plan based on Palestinian self-rule — but not statehood — in association with Jordan.

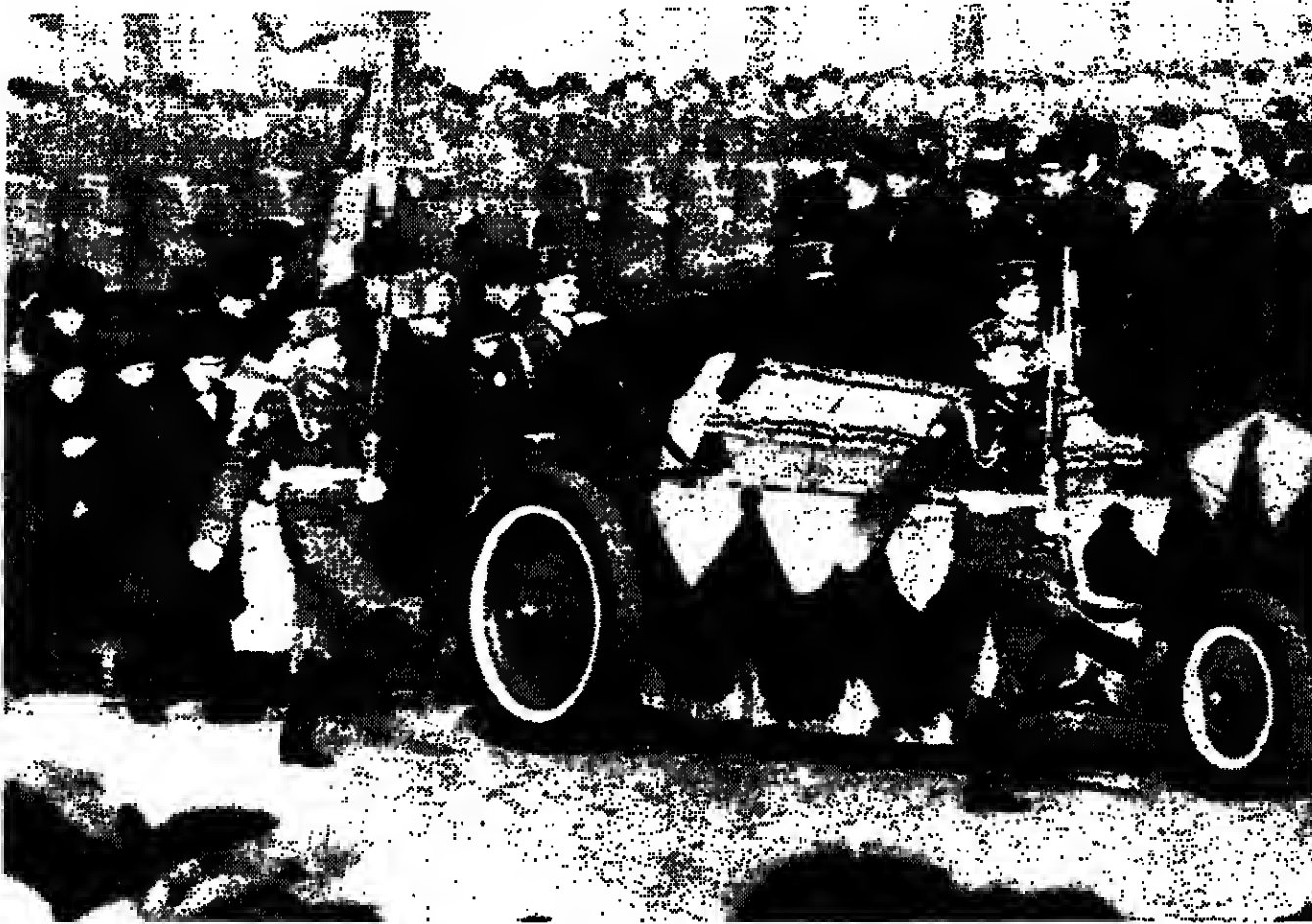
toward peace in the Middle East are possible," Mr. Reagan said. "For our part, the United States is ready to do all it can to keep the process moving forward."

King Hussein, who has refused to participate in the Reagan plan, did not refer to it or the Palestinians directly, saying only that Jordan was striving for "freedom and a better life" for people in the Middle East.

Although Mr. Reagan touched briefly on Lebanon, it was clear from his statement that U.S. diplomatic efforts in the Middle East would now be focused on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Tuesday's talks took place as criticism of U.S. policy over Lebanon and the Palestinian problem grew in Israel. Deputy Prime Minister David Levy denounced the U.S. decision to withdraw the U.S. Marines from Beirut without first consulting Israel.

A source close to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Jerusalem feared that Mr. Reagan might be doing "something behind Israel's back" in his meetings in Washington with King Hussein and Mr. Mubarak.



Soviet troops escorting the casket of Yuri V. Andropov during the funeral procession in Red Square on Tuesday.

Russia Buries Andropov With Honors

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new party leader walked with the cortege but appeared breathless after he mounted the steps to the mausoleum. He gave his speech in a ready, quavering voice, and muffled his words at least once. Later, at the graveside, he appeared to have trouble holding a brief salute as the casket descended into the grave.

The Politburo members lauded Mr. Andropov's drive to tighten discipline in the economy and to improve living standards, efforts that Mr. Chernenko said had resulted in positive changes.

Soviet leaders traditionally laud their predecessors on such occasions, but the phrasing did not commit Mr. Chernenko to the specific policies laid down by Mr. Andropov.

As a close aide over 30 years to Brezhnev, whose sponsorship raised him to the Kremlin from an obscure career as a provincial propaganda chief, Mr. Chernenko is thought to have been uneasy with the thrust of some of Mr. Andropov's initiatives, particularly those that challenged the prerogatives of the party bureaucracy.

The signs so far suggest that Mr. Chernenko is likely to share power in a collective leadership strongly influenced by the four older men who have lined up next to him in all his public appearances since Friday. These are Marshal Ustinov, considered a major arbiter of the Andropov leadership, which was installed with strong military backing; Mr. Tikhonov, 78, who also

owes his career to Mr. Brezhnev; Mr. Gromyko, foreign minister since 1957; and Viktor V. Grishin, 69, the Moscow party chief.

A leadership centered on these veterans may cause frustrations among the younger men who joined the Politburo in Mr. Brezhnev's later years and under Mr. Andropov, but some efforts to accommodate the younger men seemed implied when two leading members of the group, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, 52, an Andropov confidant, and Grigori V. Romanov, 61, the party chief in Leningrad for more than a decade under Mr. Brezhnev, lined up on Mr. Chernenko's other side during the Politburo's final visits to the bier on Monday and Tuesday.

Druze Take Key Ridge From Lebanese Army

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overran army units in predominantly Muslim West Beirut.

The fighting started early Tuesday when Syrian-backed Druze militiamen, said to number 3,000, advanced on army positions in the mountains southeast of Beirut under the cover of artillery fire.

In the most intensive combat in the area since September, the militiamen forced government troops to abandon positions around Abey oo the ridge line leading into the mountains from the Mediterranean coast. An army communiqué Tuesday night acknowledged the losses, saying the 4th Brigade was regrouping at Khalede, about eight miles (12.8 kilometers) south of Beirut, close to positions at Beirut International Airport occupied by U.S. Marines with the multinational force in Lebanon.

The Marine force came under rocket fire early Tuesday, a spokesman said, and later fired 81mm mortars at unidentified attackers to the southeast of their positions, "silencing the source" of the fire. No American casualties were reported.

The guided-missile destroyer Claude V. Ricketts fired 11 five-inch shells into what was described as Syrian-controlled territory.

Throughout the day, Hawker Hunter fighter-bombers from Lebanon's small air force flew bombing sorties into the mountains, drawing anti-aircraft fire. Druze officials said one of the aircraft had been shot down, but the Lebanese Air Force denied the assertion. The air force, by some Western estimates, boasts only three aircraft.

It was the first time the air force has been deployed since September, and the first time in the same period that the Druze ground forces had seized territory.

Previously, fighting in the wooded hills has been limited to exchanges of artillery fire centering on Druze positions in the town of

Aley and Lebanese Army units in nearby Souk el-Gharb.

A Western military official said earlier Tuesday that the fighting involved a major Druze push south of Souk el-Gharb designed to isolate the garrison there, to threaten Lebanese Army units on the coastal road at Khalede south of Beirut, and to widen the access corridors that enable the Syria-backed Druze militias to resupply their Shiite Muslim allies in Beirut's southern suburbs.

Western military specialists said earlier the fall of Souk el-Gharb would leave the Druze militias with a clear line of fire onto the presidential palace at Baalbek, the main base at Beirut airport and Beirut itself.

Moreover, the specialist said, a resounding defeat in the hills would put greater pressure on army units facing an array of Muslim militias across the "green line" dividing Beirut into Muslim and Christian areas. The army is already wracked by internal divisions and defections of Shiite Muslim soldiers.

In the Israeli-controlled area of Lebanon south of the Awali River, right-wing Christian militiamen from what are known as the "Lebanese Forces" announced Tuesday they were closing four barracks in the Israeli-held area, prompting speculation that Israel was planning a limited pullback.

■ Syria Resupplying Druze
Syria has been resupplying Druze militias in Lebanon with vast amounts of ammunition and small arms for at least a week. The New York Times reported from Damascus, quoting unidentified Druze leaders.

The massive resupply operation and the resumption of fighting in the mountains southeast of Beirut triggered concern among Western diplomats here that prospects of a political resolution of the Lebanese conflict were again fading.

U.S. Sees Victory for Old Guard

(Continued from Page 1)

leadership, or technical qualifications, his career betrays absolutely no talent, no particular leadership or problem-solving abilities."

Dimitri K. Simes, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, cautioned against underestimating the new leader.

He said that Stalin, Nikita S. Khrushchev and Leonid I. Brezhnev all appeared to have been chosen as relatively colorless compromise figures, and each went on to make a strong imprint on the country.

He called Mr. Chernenko, 72, "a rather complicated figure."

"He does not appear to be a formidable, dynamic leader," Mr. Simes said, "but I don't think you can reduce him to the simplistic image of an incompetent, colorless Soviet apparatchik. He was sufficiently bright and forceful to understand what his colleagues wanted and to position himself sufficiently well during the Andropov rule."

Stephen Cohen, a Princeton University political scientist, said the appointment of Mr. Chernenko had sent a message to the entrenched bureaucracy that the older men are still in charge and that the transition to the next generation continues to be deferred.

Mr. Simes foresaw no rollback from the program of discipline that was instituted by Mr. Andropov and has apparently drawn widespread support.

An appointment that experts will watch for as a sign of Mr. Chernenko's authority is that of chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the chief of state or president of the Soviet Union. Both Brezhnev and Mr. Andropov held this post in addition to heading the Communist Party, apparently to be in a position to deal directly with foreign leaders.

Chernenko, Bush Meet

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and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada.

At a reception for more than 100 dignitaries who attended the Red Square funeral of Mr. Andropov, Mr. Chernenko, 72, stood for an hour in the gold and white St. George's Hall with Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov and Mr. Gromyko.

The Western leaders filed through the hall, brilliantly lit by six-tiered chandeliers and gilded wall lamps, in a procession headed by Eastern bloc leaders.

The head of Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista regime, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, lingered to speak with the Soviet leaders. Both he and President Fidel Castro of Cuba wore uniforms. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, were also there. Deputy Prime Minister Wan Li of China, the highest-ranking Beijing official to visit Moscow in 20 years, spoke to Mr. Chernenko for barely 20 seconds.

(AP, Reuters)

Tehran Vows to Escalate Attacks on Iraq Civilians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Iran vowed Tuesday to step up its attacks on civilian targets in Iraq, and Baghdad said it would halt its escalating series of retaliatory strikes for seven days if Iran would do the same.

Meanwhile, the official Iranian news agency also quoted a government minister as saying Tuesday that Iran had contingency plans for "the probable closure" of the Strait of Hormuz in the Gulf, through which most Middle East oil passes.

Iraq said it had carried out rocket barrages and air raids on six Iranian cities in retaliation for the Iranian shelling of six Iraqi residential areas that killed 22 persons and injured 52.

An Iraqi military spokesman said the Iranian towns and cities of Masjid Suleiman, Behbahan, Andimeshk, Gilan Gharb, Sarbeel Zehab and Ilam were "attacked by rockets and the air force" twice before dawn. He did not mention casualties, but a report from Iran said at least 90 civilians had been killed.

The unidentified spokesman, reading a communiqué over Baghdad state radio, said the attacks were in retaliation for the "criminal and barbaric acts committed by the Iranian regime through its continuous shelling of our peaceful towns."

Baghdad radio later broadcast a Foreign Ministry statement saying Iraq would stop shelling Iranian towns for seven days, beginning Tuesday morning. It said the decision to temporarily halt such attacks was in response to a request by the Iranian opposition leader Massoud Rajavi, who lives in exile in Paris.

The official Iranian news agency, monitored in Beirut, said: "President Ali Khamenei in Tehran announced the Islamic Republic as of today will make all Iraqi cities ex-

cept for those with holy shrines, targets of its attacks."

Mr. Khamenei issued the warning after the Iraqi attacks late Monday and early Tuesday.

The Iranian barrage covered the southern Iraqi provincial capital of Basra and the central border towns of Mandali, Khanaqin, Twelsh, Kharmal and Zarbakya, the Iraqi military spokesman said.

Tesoon along the 730-mile (1,170-kilometer) war front between Iraq and Iran escalated Saturday when Iraq rocketed the southern Iranian oil city of Dezful in fulfillment of earlier threats to attack 11 Iranian cities and towns in retaliation for Iranian shelling of Iraqi border towns.

Iraq retaliated Sunday by shelling seven Iraqi border cities and towns, and Iraq responded by firing at four Iranian cities including the multibillion-dollar petrochemicals complex at the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini.

The Iranian news agency quoted Mohammed Taqi Banki, minister of state for budget and planning, as saying in a magazine interview that a standby plan in the event of a blockade of the Strait of Hormuz had been presented to the cabinet and would be put into operation at the appropriate time.

The news agency quoted Mr. Banki as saying the contingency plan was in preparation "for the probable closure of the Strait of Hormuz."

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Sweden Drops Explosives in Sub Hunt

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — The Swedish Navy dropped about 10 depth charges Tuesday as it pursued what it believed was an alien submarine near a strategic naval base in southern Sweden, the military authorities said.

Captain Sven Carlsson, a naval staff press spokesman, said the depth charges were released following unspecified indications of an unknown submarine operating near the Karlskrona naval base, where a Soviet submarine ran aground in October 1981.

Swedes May Extend Voting by Aliens

STOCKHOLM (AP) — A committee of the Riksdag, Sweden's parliament, recommended Tuesday that Scandinavian foreigners who have lived in Sweden three years be allowed to vote in national elections, while Swedes living abroad for more than 10 years lose their voting rights.

Social Democratic and Communist members of the Voting Rights Committee won the vote on the proposals, 4-3. The measures, which political observers predict will spark considerable political debate, were opposed by the Conservatives.

The Social Democrats and Communists had similar legislation rejected by the Riksdag six years ago when the Conservatives were in power. Sweden, like other Scandinavian countries, allows foreigners to vote in local, but not national, elections.

U.K. Supports Ban on Chemical Arms

GENEVA (NYT) — Britain told the 40-nation disarmament conference here Tuesday that it warmly welcomes the United States' announced intention to introduce the draft of a pact providing for a complete ban on chemical weapons.

Richard Luce, the British minister of state for foreign affairs, said that London took very seriously the growing danger posed by these weapons. In the case of the Soviet Union, he continued, the capacity to wage chemical warfare has steadily increased.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced last month at Stockholm that the United States would present the draft of a convention outlawing chemical weapons early during the current session of the disarmament talks.

Kinnock Questions U.S. Arms Policy

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Neil Kinnock, the leader of Britain's Labor Party, who is visiting Washington, has questioned whether the Reagan administration is committed to the maintenance of the U.S.-Soviet military balance.

Mr. Kinnock, in a speech and question-and-answer session Monday at the Carnegie Endowment, said, "In recent years, we have all witnessed an apparent shift away from the concept of detente and military balance to one of 'peace through strength' and its emphasis upon military superiority over the Soviet Union."

Mr. Kinnock, who has pledged that he would expel U.S. ground-launched cruise missiles from Britain if his party were elected, expressed the same views in a meeting Monday with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Mr. Kinnock also is scheduled to meet President Ronald Reagan.

BBC Plans World Television Service

LONDON (Reuters) — The British Broadcasting Corp. plans to seek government support to launch an international television service for North America and Western Europe.

The BBC already broadcasts by radio throughout the world to about 100 million regular listeners, and officials believe an investment of \$5 million (about \$7 million) would allow a start on a parallel television service within a year.

Douglas Muggage, managing director of BBC overseas broadcasting, was to make the proposal in a speech Tuesday to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, a BBC spokesman said. Programs would be sent from London by satellite and could then be rebroadcast or fed into existing cable systems in North America and Europe.

Girl, 6, Gets Heart, Liver Transplants

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — A 6-year-old girl from Texas underwent Tuesday what doctors said was the world's first simultaneous heart and liver transplants.

The operation on Stormy Jones began Monday night and was expected to last 15 hours. The girl has a rare genetic disease, familial hypercholesterolemia, which causes an excessive buildup of cholesterol in the blood. She has had two double-bypass heart operations since a heart attack when she was 5.

"She knows that this has never been done before and this is a special attempt," said Lois Jones, the child's mother. "Without the operation she wouldn't have lived another year."

Violence Prompts Curfew in Punjab

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — The Sikh holy city of Amritsar and other towns in India's Punjab state were placed under a curfew Tuesday after clashes between Hindus and Sikhs in which at least 11 persons died and 60 were injured.

The violence, following a strike called by militant Hindus, left in question talks that started Tuesday in New Delhi between Sikh leaders and the government over a Sikh campaign for more autonomy in Punjab. Most of India's 12 million Sikhs live in the state. A police officer said that trouble began when groups of Hindus roamed through Amritsar and other towns throwing stones and ordering shopkeepers to obey their strike call.

Hindus, a majority nationally but a minority in Punjab, fear the government may agree to Sikh demands for greater water rights among other claims. In the worst case, five people, including four police officers, were killed and 10 injured when Sikh extremists fired from the rooftop of Amritsar's Golden Temple, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion.

Former Argentine Guerrilla Arrested

RIO DE JANEIRO (LAT) — Mario Firmenich, leader of Argentina's Montonero guerrillas, has been jailed in Brazil on an Argentine government request that he be extradited to stand trial for terrorist crimes.

Mr. Firmenich, 38, was involved in the kidnapping and assassination of a former Argentine president, Pedro Eugenio Aramburo, in 1970. He later organized an armed wing of the Peronist youth movement for guerrilla warfare against the Argentine military, wealthy businessmen and Peronist labor leaders.

After the death in 1974 of President Juan Peron, the Montoneros joined the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army. It was against this group that, after the armed forces seized power in 1976, authorities waged a campaign in which 10,000 to 15,000 people are believed to have been killed by the military.

Black Families Evicted in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — South African police and government officials evicted about 250 black families from their homes at Mogogla Tuesday, forcing villagers onto buses and trucks and arresting those who resisted, civil rights groups said. Police kept journalists away.

A spokesman for the Department of Cooperation and Development, which administers black affairs, confirmed the removal and said it was carried out under an order from President Marais Viljoen. The villagers, Bakwena tribesmen whose families have settled in Mogogla since 1911, have been resisting the government's campaign to move them to Peka-draai in the black homeland of Bophuthatwana. Mogogla is about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Johannesburg.

The eviction followed unsuccessful attempts by the villagers to reverse the resettlement plan in the courts. It came nearly three months after the government delayed the move because of widespread international protests.

For the Record

Four people froze to death in the last four days in southeastern Hungary after a snowstorm that news reports in Budapest Tuesday called one of the worst this century. The reports said electric power had been restored throughout the region and roads reopened. (AP)

Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim of Algeria discussed Middle East and African problems with President François Mitterrand of France in a one-hour meeting Tuesday in Paris. Mr. Ibrahim said. (AP)

Two dancers of a Romanian troupe touring Italy apparently have requested political asylum. The news agency ANSA reported Tuesday from Lecce, Italy, that Vasile Cosme, 36, and Elena Petrescu, 32, both of the "Timsoam" company, disappeared Monday after expressing a desire to remain in Italy after the tour. (AP)

Another U.S. arms embargo on Turkey because of the Cyprus problem is unlikely, Senator John G. Tower said Tuesday in Ankara. Mr. Tower, the chairman of the Armed Forces Committee, held talks with Turkish military leaders and President Kenan Evren. (AP)



AMSTERDAM RIOTS — A mounted policeman disperses demonstrators Tuesday in Amsterdam, where rioting started after police cleared squatters and hundreds of their sympathizers from a complex of buildings that is to be replaced by a luxury hotel.

Mondale Moves Into Position to Sweep 3 Southern State Primaries in March

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — Walter F. Mondale, whose liberal views once were considered an obstacle to his winning the South, has moved into position to sweep the three Southern presidential primaries that together form the biggest bloc of delegates to be elected March 13.

The former vice president's strength in the South, borne out by polls and interviews with Southern political leaders and the staffs of various campaigns, has put Senator John Glenn of Ohio on the defensive in a region once considered the linchpin of his strategy for winning the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Glenn has begun to appeal publicly to voters who approve of President Ronald Reagan's policies, hoping they will participate in the Democratic primaries and save Mr. Glenn from defeat there. His advisers also hope the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson can drain enough black votes away from Mr. Mondale to give Mr. Glenn a victory.

The majority of people who vote in primaries in the South are independents, said Jim Hall, Mr. Glenn's coordinator in the South, who denied reports that the campaign is actively seeking Republican voters.

Campaign officials offer an important caveat about the South, however. Those races, among 12 primaries on March 13, will be shaped, they say, as much by Monday's caucuses in Iowa, the New Hampshire primary on Feb. 28 and campaigning in early March as they have been by a year of pre-primary activity.

The officials said that although Mr. Mondale appears strong now, his strength could be eroded quickly, and Mr. Glenn would be best able to capitalize on that.

Mr. Mondale, of Minnesota, is currently favored to win the Georgia primary, thanks to support from former President Jimmy Carter and a well-organized grass-roots campaign. He also is within striking distance of a victory in Alabama, the state Mr. Glenn is counting on winning to keep his campaign alive. In Florida, too, Mr. Mondale is seen as a potential winner if the former governor, Reubin Askew, fades.

Mr. Mondale currently holds about a 2-to-1 lead over Mr. Glenn in a poll in nine southern states by Barden Research Inc. The poll, completed late in January, shows Mr. Mondale the leading Democratic contender, with 44.5 percent to Mr. Glenn's 23 percent. Mr. Jackson is third with 10 percent, while former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota is fourth with about 6 percent. Mr. Askew had 5 percent; Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, 3 percent; Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, 2 percent, and Senator Alan Cranston of California, 1 percent.

The poll also found that Mr. Reagan currently is far ahead of both Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn in the South, but that Mr. Mondale is running somewhat better against the president there than Mr. Glenn.

"If Glenn can do a super job," the pollster, Claiborne Darden Jr., said, "he can take Alabama."

Mr. Glenn has targeted Alabama for his breakthrough in the South and his most prominent supporter in the state, Lieutenant Governor Bill Baxley, predicts that he will run away with the primary there.

"I guarantee you that any poll that says Walter Mondale's ahead in Alabama is just not accurate," he said. "I think that in Alabama, we'll come close to equating the total of all the other candidates. I would stake my reputation as a politician on the fact that we're going to get close to 50 percent of the vote."

Political leaders in Alabama say that, while Mr. Jackson appears to have little chance of winning, his campaign continues to gain momentum. Because nearly every vote Mr. Jackson receives in Alabama is likely to come at Mr. Mondale's expense, the battle in the black community there — and elsewhere in the Deep South — is one of the

most dramatic stories of the Democratic campaign.

In Georgia, Mr. Mondale continues to enjoy a wide lead over Mr. Glenn. An Atlanta Journal-Constitution poll last month put the margin at 22 points, and unpublished polls confirm that he is running well there, campaign sources say.

Both Glenn and Mondale advisers attribute that to three factors: Mr. Carter's endorsement, Mr. Jackson's failure to run as well in Georgia as in Alabama and Mr.

Mondale's emphasis on rural Georgia. "As many people have gotten to know him, his liberal image has been moderated," said Lieutenant Governor Zed Miller, who once supported Mr. Askew but has since switched to Mr. Mondale. "A man who can talk agriculture with the knowledge he does just isn't liberal in the South."

Florida remains the biggest question mark in the South. Mr. Askew says he must prove that he is a legitimate candidate, and to do

that, he must perform well in Iowa and New Hampshire.

"I feel good about Florida," he said recently. "But the most important thing for me is to show I have a chance of winning."

Florida's primary rules call for direct election of delegates. Mr. Mondale is concentrating on southern Florida and the Jacksonville area, and Mr. Glenn is aiming at the center of the state. Mr. Askew is strongest in the Florida panhandle.

Glenn Charges Labor 'Buys' Mondale Success

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — In some of the sharpest language of his presidential campaign, Senator John Glenn has strongly criticized the "king-makers" and "political power brokers" of organized labor, charging that they are using "threats and coercion and the bludgeon of big money" to "buy" the Democratic presidential nomination for Walter F. Mondale.

"We will not let big money dictate the Democratic Party's choice for president," the Ohio senator said Monday in his opening statement at a press conference in the Georgia state capital.

"Let's be honest. If the Democratic nomination can be bought for \$20 million in the spring, it isn't going to be worth a plugged nickel in November," he said.

Mr. Glenn has estimated that labor will spend \$20 million to help the Mondale campaign. He said Mr. Mondale's integrity as president would be compromised by this.

"What happens when a candidate takes tens of millions of dollars... from a very strong and aggressive labor organization?" Mr. Glenn said. "Can he still resist its pressure and remain objective on issues that affect not just organized labor but all of the people of this country?"

Mr. Glenn denounced Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, the major U.S. trade union grouping. Mr. Glenn said union leaders around the country were using political intimidation to keep their members from supporting candidates other than Mr. Mondale.

"What does Lane Kirkland think he's buying with his \$20 million, a president who will never disagree with the AFL-CIO?" he asked.

"We've got to stand up to the ideologies and the bosses and take back the soul of our party. And if we do, then I have no doubt about where this nomination will go."

This was not the first time Mr. Glenn had tried to undermine the AFL-CIO's endorsement of Mr. Mondale, but his language was more forceful Monday.

He acknowledged that he had sought the same labor endorsement, but said, "I did not promise, promise, promise everything under the sun to get that endorsement. They know I am an independent thinker. I have opposed them in the past."

He said that Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Mondale had never disagreed on labor issues, and that Mr. Mondale, when asked about his difference with labor during a debate Saturday in Des Moines, Iowa, "talked all around the question" without giving specifics.



John Glenn

The Glenn organization said Friday it would seek a federal probe of what it termed the "improper use" of AFL-CIO money by the Mondale campaign.

Mr. Glenn charged Monday that labor leaders had warned one labor supporter of his in Missouri that they would oppose her in the future if she ran as a Glenn delegate.

Glenn aides distributed a photocopy of a letter from Mr. Kirkland telling local union leaders that the AFL-CIO endorsement prohibited them from running for delegates to the Democratic convention except on Mondale slates and prevented them from aiding other candidates.

A source in the AFL-CIO noted that its political action committee had provided the same kind of support to Mr. Glenn's senatorial campaigns in Ohio.



Walter F. Mondale

U.S. to Increase Airline Inspectors By Almost a Third

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole has announced that the number of airline inspectors for the Federal Aviation Administration would be increased by more than 30 percent to bring it "back to the high-level mark of the past decade."

Mrs. Dole, speaking at the National Press Club here Monday, also said she had recommended to the White House that Donald D. Engen, a retired admiral now on the National Transportation Safety Board, be nominated to head the FAA. The former head, J. Lynn Helms, resigned last December.

The administration has been criticized in Congress because of recent cuts in the inspection force, which checks, among other things, pilot performance and maintenance. Under Mrs. Dole's measures, 166 new inspectors will be added to the 508 now authorized, bringing the total to 674.

Mrs. Dole said she had asked a task force on transportation safety to work with the FAA to conduct an "in-depth review" of the air-safety inspection program.

Report Says El Salvador Is Unable To Prevent Diversion of U.S. Aid

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Salvadoran government lacks an effective mechanism for preventing the diversion of U.S. aid money, according to a confidential report prepared last year for the Agency for International Development.

One result is that, in the words of the report, a Salvadoran importer can "obtain foreign exchange for transfers to his offshore account." This means that some importers present the central bank with inflated invoices for imported goods purchased with foreign-aid dollars, and the excess funds are deposited in a foreign bank.

In addition, the report found that some Salvadoran businessmen were reporting "that either political influence or payoffs are necessary to obtain timely financing for imports."

The 100-page report was prepared by Arthur Young and Co., a private consulting company under contract to AID, and completed in June 1983.

At a congressional hearing in late January, Representative Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat who is chairman of a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Latin America, referred to the report and said it showed "rampant corruption and mismanagement" in the use of U.S. aid.

He asked that the report be released, but Reagan administration officials refused and it remains confidential. A copy of the report was obtained Monday. AID officials

could not be immediately reached for comment.

In 1983, the amount of "private sector support" funds to El Salvador from the agency was \$127 million. The funds are distributed by the Salvadoran central bank to Salvadoran businessmen so they will have the dollars to purchase imports from the United States.

There has been concern in Congress that the U.S. aid funds end up in bank accounts in Miami and Europe after importers present false or inflated invoices to the central bank. The central bank gives the importer dollars for the fraudulent amount, and the difference between the real price and the inflated price is then deposited overseas.

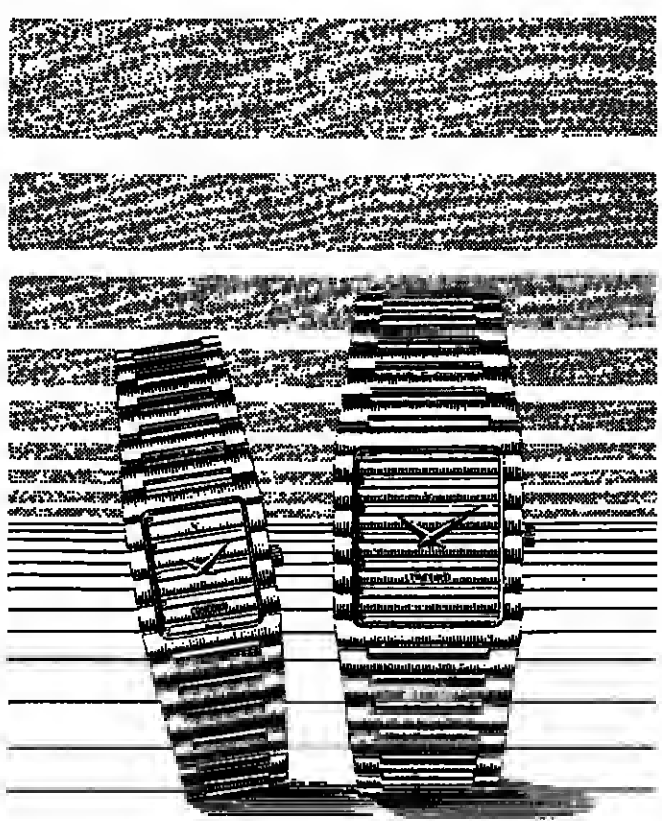
Two years ago AID assured Congress that the Salvadoran government would implement safeguards against the diversion of aid money. In a letter to Representative Clarence D. Long, chairman of

the House committee that oversees foreign aid appropriations, agency officials said that the government of El Salvador "will undertake to improve its procedures for detecting the use of inflated invoices in import transactions."

In addition, the Salvadoran government promised "to develop a system for price checking of import transactions to identify and take appropriate action against violations of capital flight regulations." The Salvadorans set up a price-checking unit in January 1982.

But the Arthur Young report found that the problem of false pricing by importers "appears to be far beyond the control of the three people in the Price Checking Unit" at the central bank.

The auditors concluded, "A key question is whether there is sufficient political will, or desire, to enforce the administrative controls."



Judge Rules Out Polygraph Results In De Lorean Case

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — U.S. District Judge Robert M. Takasugi has denied a defense motion to admit polygraph evidence of the cocaine conspiracy trial of John Z. De Lorean, the former automaker. The trial is scheduled to begin on March 6.

On Sept. 20, the defense declared that a polygraph test conducted by David C. Raskin, a University of Utah psychologist, established Mr. De Lorean's innocence and proved that he had been "set up" by the government. His lawyers asked the court to admit the results.

In denying the motion Monday, Judge Takasugi cited Mr. De Lorean's "inadequately explained" movements during the test. A videotape showed that Mr. De Lorean had licked his lips, moved his feet and legs, twiddled his fingers, apparently contracted his abdominal muscles and lifted and shifted his body in his chair.

At the court hearing, experts testified that such movements could skew polygraph tests, which measure changes in blood pressure, breathing and sweating caused by involuntary reactions.

If a higher court should overrule the judge's decision also might allow introduction of an Oct. 18 examination of Mr. De Lorean by Paul K. Minor, the chief polygraph examiner for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Minor reported Mr. De Lorean had failed that test.

Dole Panel to Begin On Plan to Cut Deficit

By Paul Houston

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Robert J. Dole, has announced that his panel will begin working on a \$100-billion package of tax increases and spending cuts next week.

"I am hopeful that the committee's effort will at some point dovetail with the bipartisan deficit-reduction group called by the president," Senator Dole, a Kansas Republican, said Monday. "Nevertheless, there appears to be considerable foot-dragging by some of the participants in that budget summit."

The talks between members of Congress and President Ronald Reagan, aimed at making a \$100-billion "down payment" on huge deficits forecast for the next three years, got off to a bumpy beginning last week.

Democratic leaders, wary that the talks were a Republican ploy to keep them from making deficits a big campaign issue this year, brushed aside an administration list of suggested spending cuts and tax increases. The Democrats demanded that Mr. Reagan propose major cuts in military spending before the negotiations continue.

The White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, responded that military spending could be discussed in the context of other areas.

No date has been set for the next meeting.

Despite the Democrats' skepticism about the talks, an aide to Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House and a Massachusetts Democrat, applauded Senator Dole Monday for taking the initiative in regular legislative channels. He suggested that Senator Dole's motives were to be trusted more than those of the White House aides who are engineering the bipartisan talks.

Senator Dole said his committee would begin work Feb. 23, shortly after Congress returns from its current recess, on a package that he said would amount to about \$100 billion in tax increases and spending cuts over three years. An aide said Senator Dole hoped the package would move to the Senate floor in March.

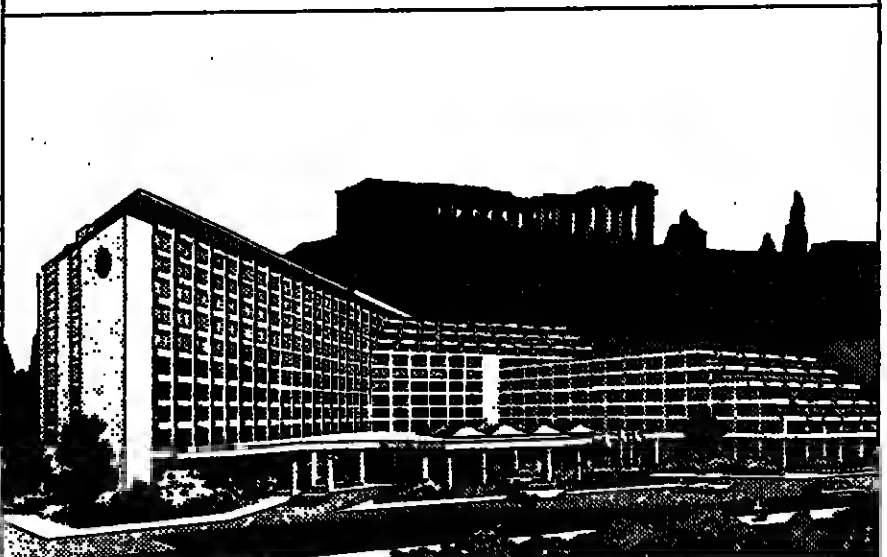
Thousands Homeless After Floods in Java

United Press International

JAKARTA — Two weeks of heavy rains in Java caused major floods that left nearly 20,000 people temporarily homeless and hampered transportation, an official said Tuesday.

Eight persons died last week in separate incidents related to the floods in central Java.

In Athens



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Tunisian Teachers Start 2-Day Strike for Raise

The Associated Press

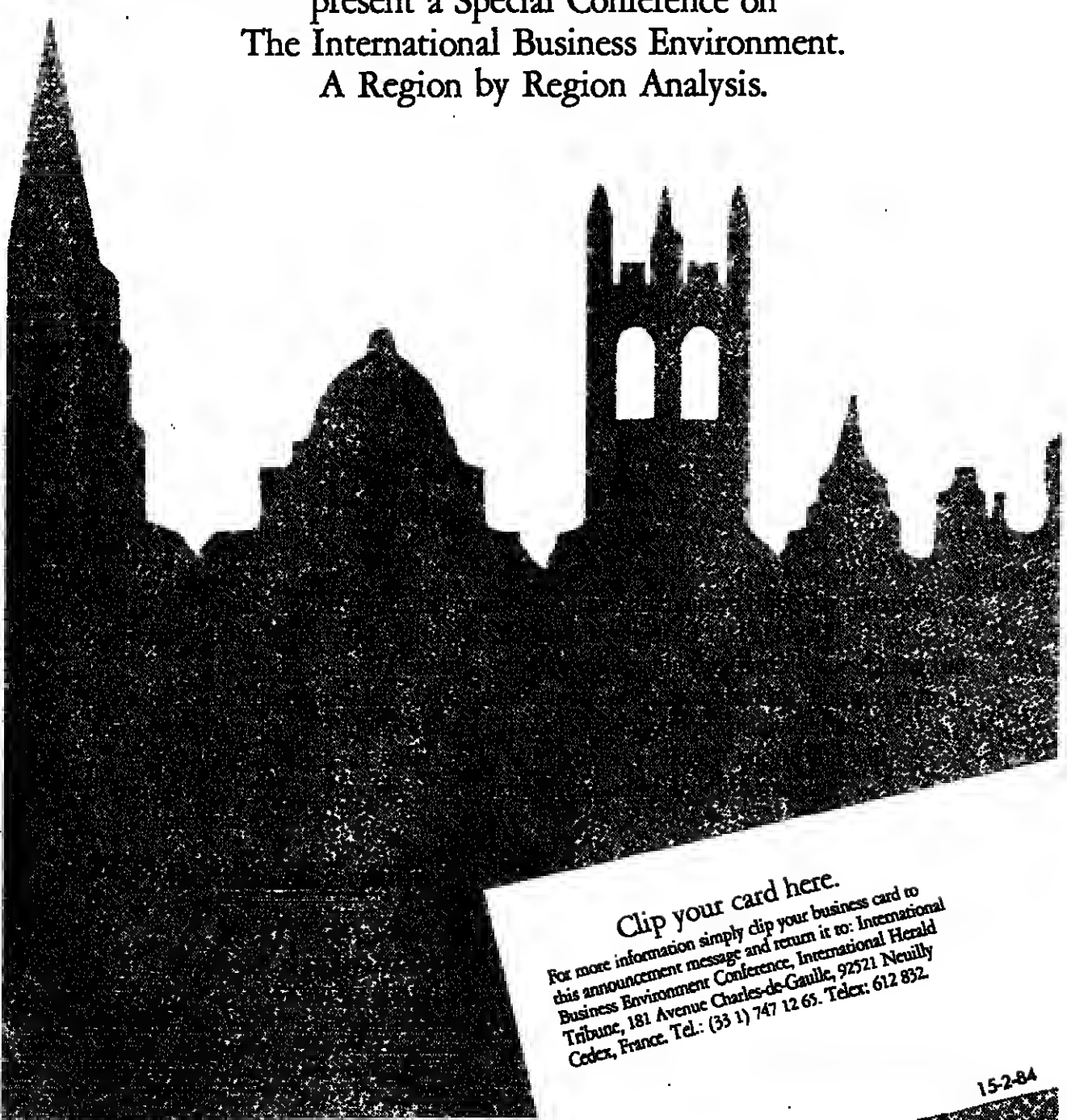
TUNIS — Nearly all of Tunisia's primary schools were closed Tuesday as the country's 32,000 teachers began a two-day strike to back new demands. The National Union of Primary Education said that 90 percent of teachers observed the strike.

President Habib Bourguiba, 80, issued a statement denouncing the strike as an "attack on the regime" and warning that it would not give in to the demands. More than 100 Tunisians were reported killed early last month in riots against food prices.

Daily News in English with highlights from the International Herald Tribune Morning from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m. Evening from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. RADIO KLOV 92.8 FM, Paris English-language station. Tel.: 563.87.97

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

And Now Chernenko

Politically, the interest of the Kremlin's choice of Konstantin Chernenko to replace Yuri Andropov is that a former rival of Mr. Andropov made it, not one of his protégés. Knowing himself to be very ill, Mr. Andropov had promoted or brought to Moscow key figures — heavy on the police side — who he clearly hoped would carry out his legacy of strengthening discipline and power. But the old guard elevated one of its own, a party stalwart with neither an independent power base nor an important area of functional expertise. Their relative youth and their high positions ensure the Andropov disciples important advantage in the continuing succession struggle, but the septuagenarians hang on. Is that bad? In recent years the West has constituted a sort of cheering squad for generational change in the Soviet leadership. Age has been equated with a political hard line and youth with reform and with a certain incipient compatibility with Western ways. All of us might hope it will turn out that way. But all of us might also well not get our hopes up.

Unlike the way it works in the American system, the kind of younger people who rise in

Soviet politics must be approved by their elders — that is, by the handful of people who count in the Kremlin. Some of those younger Andropov appointees, if and when their time comes, may yet make the West pine for the older and ostensibly less vigorous and more colorful types, such as Leonid Brezhnev and, it seems, Konstantin Chernenko.

The Kremlin transition has given rise to much speculation about how it might be used to improve Soviet-American relations. Unfortunately, none of this speculation is visible in Moscow, where a show of internal unity and continuity of policy is the order of the day.

The speculation is Western. It arises chiefly from anxiety, and it translates into pressure on Ronald Reagan to do something to help make things better. Mr. Reagan set his Soviet policy some time ago and is hardly going to change the heart of it now. But there may well be a place for some kind of gesture to indicate that the president of the United States would like to put the harsher aspects of the Andropov period behind. We have in mind something that goes beyond mere political positioning.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Lessons in Lebanon

How little we know about what is happening in the Kremlin ought to be clear from the fact that it was not until his funeral that we learned that Yuri Andropov had a wife. Instead of struggling to find meaning in the still-rare news from Moscow, therefore, Americans would do well this week to sort out the lessons of the failure of the marine deployment in Lebanon.

The sloppy definition of the marines' mission these last 17 months is being crowned by some fanciful interpretations of the late but laudable decision to pull them out.

It has taken the Reagan administration five days to admit that removing the troops from Beirut airport to ships in Beirut harbor is more than a "redeployment of three miles." It is a confession that the marines could not keep the peace or, as so often vowed, defend the government of President Amin Gemayel. It is also a confession that President Reagan was wrong in his frequent claims of "progress" in strengthening the Gemayel government.

The costly intervention with ground troops was prolonged by accident and compounded by miscalculation. Its cancellation is a victory for common sense. It is a victory for Syria only in the sense that Syria has regained the position it held in Lebanon before Israel invaded in 1982. And if it is a gain for the Soviet Union, that is only because Mr. Reagan's careless rhetoric made it one, painting a civil war as a Soviet-American confrontation.

Who rules Beirut: that should always have been among the lesser of America's concerns in the Middle East. Who lost Beirut: that fatuous post-mortem question falters on the very idea that anyone has "held" Lebanon well enough since 1975 to lose it. The further nonsense that Congress lost Lebanon because it held the president to the War Powers Resolution is belied by two obvious facts.

First, against its better judgment, Congress used the resolution to sanction the deployment until 1985, leaving the administration free to

define the marines' purpose and rules of engagement. Second, as the administration finally concedes, the 1,600 marines not only lacked a military mission, they were both a military and a diplomatic impediment.

While U.S. diplomats were trying to broker a political deal, the presence of the marines favored a Christian faction against all others. And when U.S. ships or planes bombarded the Muslim factions, the marines were turned into hostages, easy marks for reprisal.

That crippling ambiguity still persists in American tactics. The relentless shelling of Druze positions by the battleship New Jersey and other vessels seems meant not only to drown out the marines' retreat but somehow to ward off Syrian demons.

Yet Syria's 60,000 troops in Lebanon never joined the fight for Beirut. Since its humiliation by the onrushing Israeli army and air force, Syria has acted only through Lebanese Muslim proxies whose grievances against the Christians it understood and exploited. The vast growth in the Muslim population is a fact that the Christians and their Israeli and American supporters have ignored at their peril.

The agreements to come, if there are to be any, will have to accommodate that growth. Moslems will gain politically and economically at the Christians' expense. And even if a coalition of Lebanese can be created to govern an "independent" country, it will have to accommodate Syria's domination of central Lebanon and Israel's domination of the south.

Mr. Gemayel may retain a much weakened presidency, but he has lost the powers conferred on him by Israel's brief occupation of Beirut. Israel learned and absorbed that central lesson when it began its southward withdrawal, over America's protest, last September. The United States should finally have learned it last week. At the least now, quit the senseless shelling and start thinking.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Khomeini's Fire Is Spreading

Khomeini's revolution, now five years old, is shaking the whole of the Middle East. It has completed the destabilization of Lebanon. Thanks to Khomeini's incursions into Iraq, the Syrian enemy can move his forces southward with impunity: one check and balance the less. If the new Iranian offensive against Iraq makes headway, more than Lebanon and its neighbors will feel the shock.

It is not inconceivable that the battle on the central front to move even a few miles towards Baghdad, the Iraqi regime might disintegrate. In that event the Turks might well feel tempted to grab as much as they could of the oil-rich north before the Iranians got in. The ayatollah would establish one or more Shiite Arab states, instituting a bloodbath against all he considers infidels.

He would then be in a position to turn against the Gulf emirates which have been funding Iraq. Faced with a pincer movement southward, it is difficult to see how any of the states north of Oman could put up much resistance, the more so when their Shiite minorities are organized as a fifth column.

Who could prevent such an earthquake, which might well threaten Saudi Arabia, not one of the most broadly based of regimes? The Western governments might be better advised to engage in contingency planning against this eventuality than playing at one-sided summitry with Andropov's successor.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

A Protracted Kremlin Process

You no longer have the all-powerful Stalins; you no longer have a united Soviet leadership. There are so many questions dividing the top people, especially on internal policy, that bitter conflicts are inevitable.

And the nature of the system is such that the winner is sort of on probation. The new leader will have to spend three or four years solidifying his position, putting his people into place, getting control of the central party organs. In short, it really will be a protracted process.

— Adam Ulam, professor of Soviet studies at Harvard, in U.S. News & World Report.

Still Chips Off the Old Block

We know about the generation gap. We know parents and children can't communicate. We know adolescents are swayed by peer pressure. In short, we know what makes most teenagers tick. Or do we? An eight-year, \$485,000 national study finds that most adolescents' values and social roles are shaped by their communities and the adults in their lives.

The study, funded by Chicago's Spencer Foundation and others, found greater links between teenagers' values and their parents' than between teenagers and peers. That is an eye-opener — and a challenge. Drugs? Alcohol abuse? Sexual behavior? Respect for others' rights? Driving habits? Whatever it is, adult role models do make a difference.

— The Chicago Sun-Times.

FROM OUR FEB. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Office-Seekers Swarm in Cuba
HAVANA — Describing the present aspect of the Palace, where all departments of the Government are thronged with thousands and thousands of office-seekers, the "Diario de la Marina" says: "This suite over public office is a shame to the Palace. All offices of secretaries of State departments seem like convents or charity houses, where soup or bread is distributed to famished and desperate crowds led destitute by some great calamity." The truth of the situation is that the Government has not offices enough for all the claimants. It is very hard to even keep up to the percentage agreed on between the parties — that is, thirty-five per cent. for each branch of the Liberals and thirty for the Conservatives.

1934: A Soviet Warning to Japan
MOSCOW — Vasily Blucher, Commander of the far-eastern army of the U.S.S.R., charged the Japanese with changing northern Manchuria into a "springboard from which they plan to jump on to our far-eastern territory," but he warned any invader that "he will break his head against our fortifications." Referring to the recent speech of the Japanese minister of war, asserting that the Soviet Union had 100,000 troops and 300 planes in the Far East, whereas Japan had only 60,000 soldiers in Manchuria, as proof that the Soviet Union has aggressive designs, Blucher counter-charged that the Japanese have between 1,000 troops and 500 planes in Manchuria, "though they modestly refrain from mentioning it."

Chernenko: It Might Be Better to Wait and See

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — There has been the inevitable welter of hunches and hypotheses, hopes and fears inspired by the Soviet succession. The handy anecdote for intellectual indigestion at this historic moment is a reminder that we are scrutinizing the essentially inscrutable — that the first thing to know is how little we know.

Consider how little Americans know in their own society. They cannot call the outcome of the Iowa caucuses. They certainly cannot know how an elected president will evolve in office. Confronted with unimpeachable explanations, one cannot even make sense of what Ronald Reagan means by "shortly" when he orders the withdrawal of the marines in Lebanon.

Who, then, could pretend to penetrate a system so obsessed by secrecy that it kept right on insisting officially until Yuri Andropov was dead that he had no worse than a bad cold?

What we can do is proceed in the spirit of Walter Lippmann's likening of the pursuit of truth to a lucky golf shot: It can't be done by pressing. The right backswing in this instance starts with what seems the safest assumption.

First, the Kremlin's choice of old guardman Konstantin Chernenko has almost certainly been made by roughly the same collective leadership that has been making decisions to an increasing degree in the 15-month Andropov era, and perhaps even since the declining days of Leonid Brezhnev. We will never know the extent to which Mr. Andropov consolidated his hold.

A second reasonably safe assumption is that leadership will continue to be collegial in much the same way for some time to come. Mr. Chernenko, at 72, looks more like a caretaker than a long-distance runner. So a logical prospect is for more of the same, rather than bold new moves in, say, arms control or external adventurism.

Consolidation of power, internal preoccupations and built-in bureaucratic inertia all argue for a long spell of East-West relations on hold — always allowing for the unforeseeable destabilizing development such as a KAL-007 shutdown.

A third assumption may be arguable, but sounds persuasive. "The people who have been running things have long since given up on Ronald Reagan," is the way one leading Soviet scholar puts it. He doubts that anything conciliatory that Mr. Reagan now is saying can erase the Kremlin's sense, deeply engraved by past rhetoric, of an untrustworthy, fire-and-brimstone anti-communist enemy bent on consigning communism to "the ash heap of history."

Conclusion: At best, and if for no other reason, real breakthroughs are not in the cards before 1985. The new leadership would be certain to discount a summit invitation from Washington as a domestic political ploy.

So when you hear talk of turning points and watersheds, as we have been hearing from poli-

cians, diplomats and scholars, it is important to know what is meant and what time frames each has in mind. The scholars mean that future historians may see a turning point. The diplomats are practicing prudent diplomacy; indeed, probing for promising pressure points and opportunities at a time of transition is sound practice. And the politicians are practicing expediency; to be outbid in giving benefit of doubt is to be less than diligent in the "search for peace."

This is not to deny the value to East and West of tension-easing overtures. The proximity of American and Soviet forces in the explosive Middle East argues for weighing words and actions with special care. Western Europe's yearning for "détente" would be reason enough for the appearance of conciliation. Modest down payments in new arms control formulations, for one example, could even improve the prospects for substantive future rewards.

All this to the good for what it could contribute to restoring some measure of civility and a capacity to communicate and to cope with an crisis born of miscalculation. But it is not the same thing as believing, as Ronald Reagan put it, that "there is no better time than now for talks."

Given what we know about Soviet transitions, of the gang that is likely to be running things and of its sense of Mr. Reagan's hostility, the opposite case can be made: that this could hardly be a less propitious time to force the pace.

The Washington Post.

Soviet Consumers May Miss the Andropov Touch

By Marshall I. Goldman

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The Soviet consumer may miss Yuri Andropov. Not since Nikita Khrushchev did a Kremlin leader seem to care as much about living conditions. That Mr. Andropov's success was only limited suggests how difficult it is to introduce a fundamental reform of the economic system. Konstantin Chernenko may have an even harder time.

Mr. Andropov acted vigorously to halt the economic degeneration that had set in during the last four years of Leonid Brezhnev's life. In 1982, production of coal, steel, machine tools, paper, cement, cars, tractors, meat and wheat had fallen from their 1978 level. Because of serious food shortages, formal rationing had been introduced in at least a dozen cities, while de facto rationing — long lines and empty shelves — was standard in most other cities. There was no overt unemployment, but the downturn in so many economic sectors resembled a recession in the West.

Mr. Andropov realized that a primary task was to reinstitute some sense of order and discipline. He sent policemen into beer halls and stores to crack down on absentee workers, and he fought alcoholism. Store managers well known for diverting hard-to-find products to friends, and foreign trade officials caught accepting bribes or opening Swiss bank accounts, were executed.

All of this had a sobering influence. Productivity and production rose sharply. In January and February 1982, production of a substantial number of products had declined from the first two months of 1981; in 1983, under Mr. Andropov, production rose sharply. There was one extra work day in January 1983, but even so the transformation was impressive. This momentum carried forward, so that output of most products in 1983 improved measurably.

Undoubtedly, reinstitution of some discipline was a major cause of the increase in production, but Mr. Andropov recognized that he needed more than a stick. He also provided consumers with considerably more "carrots" in the stores. Retail sales of vegetables rose 6 percent while sales of citrus products and other fruits rose an extraordinary 18 percent. In part this stemmed from a crackdown on illegal sales: Instead of passing goods out the back door, store managers put them on counters. But vegetable output did not increase and fruit output probably declined, so the increase in sales partly reflected a decision to spend scarce convertible currency on large imports of fruit and vegetables.

Pent-up demand is so large that neither a crackdown on illegal sales nor the flood of imports could eliminate shop queues. But most people understood Mr. Andropov's aim. He was unable to make notable headway in restructuring the system. His short-run stress on law and order got results, but these were likely to be a one-time gain. With much of the slack eliminated, the question was: Would production still rise in 1984? Increased discipline gets results

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up to a point. Then what? Would Mr. Andropov be seen finally as more than a policeman?

He did not begin to deal with structural problems. Yes, he reinvigorated steel production, which rose 4 percent in 1983. But does the nation need more steel when it makes 50 percent more than anyone else? It needs more and better consumer goods, and more innovation. It lags far behind in the high-tech revolution; even when it imports such products, it has trouble assimilating them in the production process.

Mr. Andropov saw that before any significant improvements could be made he would have to institute a new incentive system and reorganize the planning process. But his initial efforts were timid and tardy. The economic system is not easily restructured, partly because reforms threaten the vested interests of many in power.

Mr. Andropov's purge of 20 percent of the local party chiefs undoubtedly spurred the survivors to rally around Mr. Chernenko, Mr. Brezhnev's closest supporter and the man who best represents the party bureaucracy's interests. Mr. Chernenko, at 72, is hardly likely to oversee a vigorous infusion of ideas and change — indeed, that is his appeal to apparatchiks.

For the average citizen, the thought of returning to the economic stagnation of the Brezhnev years must be disappointing.

The writer is a director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Human Rights Can't Be Optional in Foreign Policy

By Louis René Beres

LAFAYETTE, Indiana — There is something terribly wrong with U.S. foreign policy. Failing to recognize that human rights lie at the heart of the American political experience, foreign policy is shaped only by the desolate requirements of anti-Sovietism. As a result Washington has created a kaleidoscope of shame that mocks America's heritage.

Curiously, the sterile perspective of the Kissinger commission offers only more of the same. Although fitted with the trappings of moral and intellectual authority, the commission's report exhibits neither compassion nor thought. It offers only the ritualized warnings of the Cold War — a stream of incantations hurling all global misfortune on the maneuvers of an "evil empire."

With this view of human rights, the policies of the United States prove their own futility. The Reagan administration contends that its approach to world affairs is pragmatic, but these policies are in fact hopelessly utopian. They are the product of incapacity or unwillingness to learn from the lessons of the past. It follows that these policies will fail.

Isn't it apparent from the persistent failures of prior U.S. policies that a repressive client system will soon collapse and that realism requires tolerance of revolution? Isn't it clear that during the next several years one after another of U.S.-supported oligarchies will be eclipsed? Isn't it obvious that each successor government will join an expanding legion of anti-American states?

Reason is crushed by "realpolitik." Although Soviet behavior in world affairs hardly merits the test of "goodness," the Reagan administration's childlike vision of a contest between light and darkness is a lethal caricature. This dualism has led America away from its interests and its ideals at the same time. Indeed, by generating alliances with regimes beholden to Nazi war criminals it has created an insupportable perverse rejection of what Americans hold dear.

To change direction while there is still time, U.S. leaders need only begin to act on the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence — a document that sets limits on the authority of any government. Since justice according to the founding fathers must bind all human society, the rights articulated by the declaration cannot be reserved only for North Americans. They must extend to all human societies — including those of Central America.

On Oct. 19, 1981, President Reagan told 60,000 celebrators of the American victory at Yorktown in 1781 that the battle against the British "was won by and for all who cherish the timeless and universal rights of man." The president's address went on to affirm that the United States is "a beacon of freedom" shining on other nations whose citizens are deprived of human rights.

Yet Mr. Reagan accepts the Kissinger report, a self-defeating endorsement of violence and privilege that ties U.S. hopes to the grim clichés of superpower competition.

With the Kissinger report the United States rejects the idea of justice for revolution. If certain powerful nations had actively taken this position in 1776 there would never have been

a United States of America. It is time to act according to the unchanging ideals of the American republic.

In so doing, the United States would begin to support the binding obligations of international law. Since the end of World War II these obligations require states to endow all human beings with a measure of dignity — obligations that cannot be overridden by the presumed requirements of geopolitics. Reasoning that the rights of individuals are the ultimate purpose of law, the Nuremberg

tribunal placed far-reaching controls on governments everywhere.

From America's point of view, the Nuremberg obligations are doubly binding. They represent not only current expectations of international law but also the doctrinal foundations of the United States itself. By their codification of the principle that fundamental human rights are not a negotiable commodity of power politics but a firm postulate of the international community, Nuremberg obligations represent a point of perfect

convergence between the law of nations and America's own best ideals.

America should take steps to approach human rights as valuable and important in themselves. There can be no more realistic policy. As George Washington recognized in his first inaugural address, "The foundations of our national policy must be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality."

The writer is a professor of political science and international law at Purdue University. He contributed this column to The Los Angeles Times.

A Message Washington Doesn't Hear

By Ed Griffin

ALBANY, New York — "He has not listened to us," a leader of the Roman Catholic Church in El Salvador said, reacting to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's report on Central America. The priest noted that the commission's recommendations of more military aid and its exclusion of dialogue with the opposition run directly counter to the advice given by bishops in testimony before the commission.

That the church's viewpoint was given short shrift comes as no surprise if we look at the record of the past four years, during which Washington has consistently ignored the voice of what is arguably the most representative organization in El Salvador — certainly one with its hand on the pulse of Salvadoran society.

That voice rang out most dramatically in 1980, when Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero called from his pulpit to end President Jimmy Carter's refusal to send military aid to the armed forces. (The sum in question was \$5 million, a pittance compared to the \$400 million now recommended by Mr. Kissinger.)

Archbishop Romero foresaw that he might be killed for his advocacy of human rights, and that more guns for the Salvadoran military would mean only more mutilated cadavers on the side of the road each morning. He was right on both counts.

His murder in March 1980 did not end the church's opposition to military aid. Under Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas the church in El Salvador has opposed all forms of outside intervention and called for national political dialogue.

The church has been a source of concern to U.S. policymakers since at least 1969, when another Republican president chose a well-known Republican to head a mission to Latin America. In his report to President Nixon, Nelson Rockefeller noted that the status quo had rested on three pillars: the military, business and the church. But the church could not be trusted and was subject to penetration by subversive elements.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Mr. Rockefeller's report mentioned, in a footnote, the Conference of Latin American Bishops held in Medellín, Colombia, in 1968, which announced a new direction for the church, guided by a "preferential option for the poor." Fifteen years later, in warning against the dangers of subversion to the south, Mr. Kissinger evokes the language of Medellín, but his interpretation of the bishops' thrust is questionable at best.

In the last paragraph of the section on the economic challenge, the Kissinger report mentions the problem of poverty, noting that the church at Medellín "spoke of the need for a 'preferential option' to concentrate public policy and public effort on a social ethic of responsibility for the poor." But the bishops, at Medellín and then in 1979 at Puebla, Mexico, attached responsibility for the plight of the poor on international structures and mechanisms by which "the rich get richer at the expense of the poor, who get ever poorer."

Medellín's option for the poor is an

"option for their integral liberation." Mr. Kissinger's is a strategy for containment. Medellín and Puebla chart a course encouraging the awakening of the poor to the "unjust structures" oppressing them. Mr. Kissinger's report is dedicated to the preservation of those structures.

At Puebla the bishops noted that the "poor have begun to organize themselves and to live their faith in an integral way . . . and hence to reclaim their rights." In Mr. Kissinger's report the fruits of that organization are seen as the main threat to the security of rulers committed to preventing the organization of the poor.

Even when Mr. Kissinger speaks of economic aid to the region, he runs counter to the spirit of the post-Medellín church. His plans for sending bread are no less paternalistic than his plans for sending bombs, his appeals to humanitarianism concerns nothing more than a Western Hemisphere version of the white man's burden.

The writer has worked with several church-related agencies in Latin America. He contributed this column to The Los Angeles Times.

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ARTS / LEISURE

U.S. 'Survival Game' Spreads

New York Times Service

IN and around San Jose, California, electronics companies fire off declarations of war, challenging each other up and down Silicon Valley. But this time the stakes are not millions of dollars in computer business, but flags. The contest is the National Survival Game, a pastime that the manual describes as an adult version of capture-the-flag, but which has more than a passing resemblance to cowboys-and-Indians.

The game is now played by thousands of grown-ups from San Jose to the Florida palms to Long Island. It is also being attacked by at least one psychiatrist as creating a climate of acceptance for violence.

In the most widely played version, two teams wander through woods, brush or desert, trying to seize the other team's flag and putting opposing players out of contention by "shooting" them with air pistols that fire paint pellets.

In San Jose, according to William Bowers, an organizer of the game, a group from a company called Applied Materials once arrived in jeans, players standing in camouflage, with speakers blaring "Ride of the Valkyries." In the game, a secretary for the company played war correspondent, interviewing the "dead" as they left the field, Bowers said.

An Illinois psychiatrist, Thomas Radecki, issues warnings about the

game and has debated game organizers on television talk shows. He fears that gunfire lowers players' sensitivity to violence and increases a belief in force as a solution to problems.

"They're stalking another human being," said Radecki, who is chairman of the National Coalition on Television Violence. "They're learning to get a rush out of going through the motions of killing another human being."

He wants to see congressional hearings on violence in entertainment: television, movies and the survival game. He believes that psychologists should study the game and that, if harmful effects are found, players should be warned of them, just as warning labels are printed on cigarette packs.

But in San Jose, the game helped bring peace to a community service program that was suffering internal dissent. The workers, who had battled verbally in staff meetings, took to the field in 1982 to vent their aggressions with pistols and pellets.

Rick Moore, training coordinator for the service program Si Se Puede, said that the Survival Game helped pull the group together. The air was cleared and team members learned to rely on each other. A more harmonious office was a result.

In Harrison Township, Ohio, however, one resident said players

upset a farm area that is becoming residential. Dennis Witt, who lived next to the playing field, said that the contestants shouted "dead meat" and spray-painted "faces of death" on the street. Last July, one player shot a pellet across a fence toward Witt and his 1-year-old son.

Witt, who moved to the area six years ago seeking peaceful, open spaces, found all of this unnerving. He and some neighbors called upon the local zoning board for help, but the board allowed the game to continue. Eventually, the game organizer moved it away from Witt's fence.

The game itself grew out of a conversation. A writer, a New Hampshire ski retailer and a Manhattan stock trader debated who would survive better in the wild: a street-wise city dweller or a country dweller with knowledge of the woods. They put it to the test in June 1981.

Twelve people from many places joined. Each player, armed with an air pistol, a map and a compass, tried to gather a flag from each of four points in a 100-acre woods in Henniker, New Hampshire.

The winner, a New Hampshire forester, simply sneaked around and got out of the woods, never firing a shot. This did not settle the debate, said Kenneth Barrett, who was the first man eliminated. But it was fun, he said, and articles about it appeared in several magazines. That started a deluge of telephone calls and in November 1981, National Survival Game Inc. was formed.

By December 1982, almost 1,000 people in the United States and Canada reported that they were playing each week. A year later, that number was up to 9,000 or 10,000, said Barrett, now a vice president of the company.

The company sells air pistols, carbon-dioxide cartridges, paint pellets, compasses and goggles to 140 dealers, who organize games in 47 states and Canada.

Many see the game as a way to release tension. "These people are cooped up in the city or in an office five or six days a week," said Terry Hufford, state coordinator for California. "This gives them a chance to go out into the wild."

Others see it as a return to childhood, to squirt guns, snowball fights, games of tag and hide-and-seek.

And many see it as a source of camaraderie. Doctors, lawyers, truck drivers and judges all play together, dressed in camouflage, or old flannel shirts. Regular players form teams, ranging from "Rembrandt Painters" in Ohio to "Don Mills Death Ninjas" in Texas.



Players use pistols that shoot paint pellets.

Taking the Tango Home

By Mavis Guinard

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — "Tango," the evocative ballet created here three years ago for Geneva's Grand Théâtre, will finally reach a Latin American public in March and April. The high point of the ballet company's tour will be four performances at the Teatro Colón, the opera house in Buenos Aires, where the tango was born in the slums.

Oscar Araiz, the choreographer, a boyish 43, considers "Tango" the drawing card of his Geneva company. Since it was first shown here, it has toured Europe, but Araiz is eager to face the critical judgment of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

"My first idea, with the composer Atilio Stampone of the Orquesta de Buenos Aires, was to produce 'Tango' for the 400th anniversary of the city. I was officially encouraged, then for material reasons the project was scrapped.

Meanwhile, his success with his own company in Argentina brought Araiz calls to stage works for the Winnipeg Ballet and European troupes, then he was asked by Hugues Gall, the director of Geneva's Grand Théâtre, to form a resident dance troupe.

When the director expressed interest in the abandoned "Tango," Araiz went back to his notes. "As I dug into the material, I became more and more fascinated."

"The tango is the Argentine himself," Manuel Galvez once said. It expresses all his laziness, his passivity, a latent sadness, sensuality and nostalgia." More crudely, Brazilians nicknamed the tango *lamento do camorrista* — the cuckoo's lament. In the whine of violins or the drawn out sighs of the bandoneon, it wails the homesickness of the new immigrants, the tawdry melodramas acted out in the dance halls, brothels and cafes.

Araiz has freely transcribed the essence of the tango, shifting it to another dimension. "This is just my idea of the tango. I did not mean to offer a piece of folklore." In the Stampone score, an aficionado hanker for a melody of old tangos will find only echoes. There is a hint of the wild roots of the tango, the black slaves' obsessive *candombe*, the Cuban rhythms of the *habanera*, the earlier *milonga*. On a bare stage, lit harshly by stark, white-shaded lights, the basic figures of the tango are outlined in a stylized pas de deux, the man sternly macho, the woman teasingly seductive.

Otherwise, Araiz places the stereotyped gestures of the tango in fleeting details: the slant of the gray felt hat brims, the high-heeled, black, pointed shoes of the men, a brutal grab at an available woman, a silent knife duel, arms shielded by jackets. In the diversity of their features, the faces of the highly international company somehow reflect the very mixed origins of Buenos Aires portenos.

Brought up by a musical mother, trained from the age of 16 as a classic dancer, Araiz feels his greatest influence must have been Dore Hoyer, who came to Buenos Aires in the 1950s with a precious heritage from the German modern dance school.

The tips of his fingers meeting in a habitual gesture, Araiz says, "Now the ballet is done, the rehearsals over, it has taken on a life of its own. It will change only with the mood of an audience, of the company. For my part, I feel empty."

"Tango" will be seen in São Paulo, Montevideo, Rosario, and Córdoba beginning March 27, at the Teatro Colón April 11 to 14, and in Madrid April 15.

'White Devil': Sidle and Crawl

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As audiences at the Glasgow Citizens Theatre have the closest that the modern British theatre has got to Orson Welles — a flamboyantly over-the-top de-

THE LONDON STAGE

signer and director, who with Giles Havergal has turned that Gorbals playhouse into an Aladdin's cave of theatrical exotica.

He is now on an extremely welcome and rare visit south at the invitation of Alan Strachan to oversee and partly direct a three-play season at the traditionally rather more tranquil and conservative Greenwich Theatre.

For southerners who know little of his style (Prowse has only recently been represented in London by the short-lived "Summi Conference") he announced his arrival in no uncertain terms. Within minutes of the candles being lit at the opening of "The White Devil," Brachiano begins his first scene by vomiting spectacularly over the assembled company and from there we are into a baroque horror-movie version of John Webster's impetuous revenge epic which, while remaining faithful to the text, yet manages to sustain it across three hours as an orgy of camp theatricals.

Prowse is a designer first and a director second. Accordingly his set is the star turn here, a series of panels that can convert into rooms, alleys, churches and city squares over and through which the 18 cast members do not just make conventional entrances or exits. They sidle, erupt, hurle and crawl, dressed not just in costumes but often in entire eiderdowns and willing at the drop of another scene to crucify themselves over available wall space in a grabby, flashy, showy treat of a production that defies its audience to move back from the edge of its seats.

I don't know how much faith Prowse has in Webster's 1612 classic, or in an audience's ability to sit through its labyrinthine broken-backed plot about revenge, murder and religious ritual in an Italian world where not only the unclean is extreme.

What I do know is that he has come up with a wonderfully inventive, action-packed pageant in which a strong cast led by David Williams as the pope-elect, Rupert Everett as the pimp-narrator and Gerard Murphy as the unfortunate Brachiano blast their way through the subplots until, with death and decay all around him, a weary duke is left sighing "What, more black?" It would be hard indeed to get

much more black than this "White Devil," but the energy and attack of Prowse's production augurs well for a guest season that should be developed elsewhere. How about the Olivier company at the National and the Manchester Royal Exchange swapping homes for awhile, or the Stratford of England and Ontario?

Elsewhere, at a time when actors are increasingly taking back the managerial power that has these last 20 years been with directors, the new Albert Finney-Richard Johnson company, United British Artists, makes its debut at Riverside Studios with Finney's production of "The Biko Inquest," a careful documentation by Jon Blair and Norman Fenton of the shameful whitewash after the murder in South African police custody of Steve Biko.

The facts are well enough known. Biko was arrested in August 1977 under South Africa's terrorism act, kept naked and in chains and finally, when brain-damaged and dying, driven from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria to minimize the publicity surrounding his death. For reasons that are not made clear by the proceedings at Riverside, the South African authorities then felt obliged to stage a show inquest at which arrogant police and medical authorities vaguely tried to suggest that Biko had probably committed suicide by tying himself up in chains and running into various walls with his head.

What is at Riverside cannot actually be called a play, nor is it always a production. Rather it is a staged reading in which Finney himself, relying heavily on notes, plays the counsel for the Biko family while John Standing at his most evilly suave appears for the South Africa government. A collection of extremely starchy actors (Michael Gough, Nigel Davenport, Michael Aldridge, Mark Dymally, Richard Johnson, Edward Hardwicke) then make brief appearances in the witness box to defend the behavior of what the police chief casually refers to as "my assaulting team."

But because we are in a police state, and because we know there is no chance of anything less than a total miscarriage of justice there is also no actual drama here. Finney has directed it as if it were a production for radio, and it might look rather better when it reaches its eventual home on Channel 4. But as far as theater is concerned, this is a low-key (at least on first night) rather fluffy affair in which only Davenport's infinitely weary police chief, evidently wondering why anyone should even bother to want to find out why another black

came to a nasty end, grew to any real kind of life.

Good though it is to have this considerable strength of actors brought together, it will be better when we have them in a play. "The Biko Inquest" desperately lacks the theatrical excitement and expertise that a few years ago the Bush Theatre brought to a very similar evening of courtroom transcripts about the McCarthy tribunals in "Are You Now Or Have You Ever Been?"

Finally to the main stage of the Lyric Hammersmith has come "Rents." Michael Wilcox's acridly funny account of homosexual street life in contemporary Edinburgh.

Considering the rage with which the hurgers of that great city traditionally greet some of the more cautious events on their own festival fringe, it comes as something of a surprise to learn from Wilcox that their pavements are apparently alive with young drama students and shop assistants selling their bodies to passers-by in a confusion of lust, greed and self-recrimination that make Webster's Padua look almost peaceful by comparison.

But despite an uneasy lurch into last-of-its-kind, what makes "Rents" such a funny play is the waspishly bitchy turn of its phrasing ("You're not dying — you're just a Scottish drama student") and a quintet of splendid performances from Steven Rinkus, Douglas Sannachan, Kenny Rimmel, Paul Jesson and Robert McIntosh in William Gaskill's agile production.

Movie Marquee

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

The humor in "Unfaithfully Yours," though "originally literate and funny, gets noisy and broad," according to Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times. Howard Zieff's film, based on the 1948 Preston Sturges comedy, is the story of a renowned symphony conductor (Dudley Moore) who becomes obsessed by suspicions of the infidelities of his actress-wife (Nastassia Kinski).

"The Complete Beatles," directed by Patrick Montgomery, is a documentary tracing the story of The Beatles' rise to success and subsequent evolution. "In addition to the film's merit and its relative novelty," writes Janet Maslin of The New York Times, "is the fact that it makes the group's now-familiar story so very moving."

The Taste for Dirt Is Eroding in U.S.

Rural Custom Is a Victim of Spread of Modern Attitudes

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

CRUGER, Mississippi — It's after a rainfall, when the earth smells so rich and damp and flavorful, that Fannie Glass says she most misses having some dirt to eat.

"It just always tasted so good to me," says Mrs. Glass, a black woman who now eschews a practice that she acquired as a girl from her mother. "When it's good and dug from the right place, dirt has a fine sour taste."

For generations, the eating of clay-rich dirt has been a curious but persistent custom in some rural areas of Mississippi and other Southern states, practiced over the years by poor whites and blacks.

But while it is not uncommon these days to find people here who eat dirt, scholars and others who have studied the practice say it is clearly on the wane. Like Mrs. Glass, many are giving up dirt because of the social stigma attached to it.

"In another generation I suspect it will disappear altogether," said Dr. Dennis A. Frate, a medical anthropologist from the University of Mississippi who has studied the phenomenon. "As the influence of

television and the media has drawn these isolated communities closer to the mainstream of American society, dirt-eating has increasingly become a social taboo."

Dr. Frate says nearly every culture has passed through a phase of earth-eating, known as geophagy. But it appears to be most prevalent these days among rural black women in the South, some of whom say they eat a handful a day, snacking from bags or jars in which they keep dirt that has been dug from a favorite clay bank, baked and, often, seasoned with vinegar and salt.

According to Dr. Frate and others, there is no evidence among those who have been surveyed that dirt-eating is harmful to their health.

Researchers say those who eat dirt do not do so to satisfy hunger or to meet a biochemical urge to acquire certain metals or minerals that might be missing from the diet. They do so because the practice has been learned culturally.

Dr. Frate said dirt-eating is one of the few customs surviving among some Southern blacks that can be directly traced to ancestral origins in West Africa. Dirt-eating is common among some tribes in Nigeria today.

According to his research, Dr. Frate said it was not uncommon for slave owners to put masks over the mouths of slaves to keep them from eating dirt. The owners thought the practice was a cause of death and illness among slaves, when they were more likely dying from malnutrition.

Instead of eating dirt, some women use packaged raw corn starch or baking soda as a substitute. Dr. Frate says these materials have a pasty texture similar to the fine hill clay that have traditionally been eaten.

But not everyone makes that switch. "I don't hold with either baking soda or starch," Mrs. Glass said. "Starch just don't take the place of dirt."

It is difficult to say how prevalent dirt-eating is today. But in 1975, among 56 black women questioned by Dr. Frate as part of a larger study on nutrition in rural Holmes County, 32 said they ate dirt.

While it was not unusual to find small boys who ate dirt, the practice appears to be shunned by adult males.

Dirt-eating has also been practiced among poor, rural whites, who in the early part of this century were known as "clay eaters."

Those who do eat dirt make it clear that not any dirt will do. The dirt that is consumed by some of the people who live here in Cruger comes from a single spot along a sloping bank above a gravel road in the hills about seven miles (about 11 kilometers) east of town.

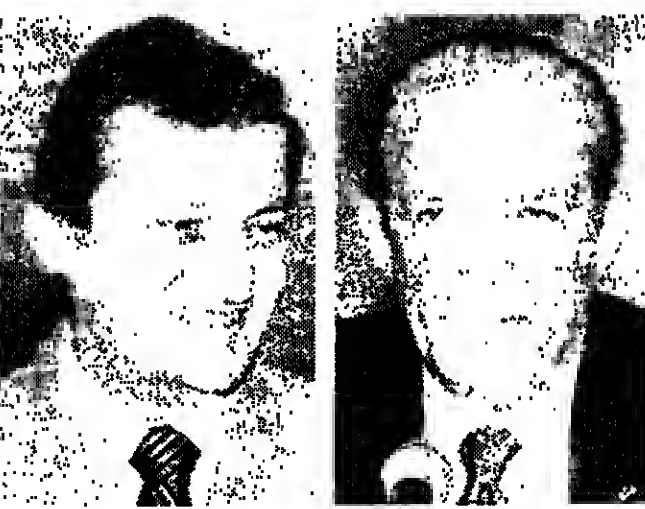
According to Mrs. Glass and others, "hill dirt," which is rich in clay, is preferable to the dirt of the flatter landscape of the Mississippi Delta, which has a grittier, rougher texture and is popularly referred to as "gumbo dirt."

Dr. Frate said chemical investigation of dirt samples turned up no evidence that dirt-eating is harmful. It is generally gathered from far enough below the surface to be free of chemical contaminants, insects or parasitic worms.

Dr. Sidney A. Johnson, a rural physician in Goodman, a small community south of Cruger, said that among the women he sees who eat dirt, only once was it the source of a medical problem.

"I had a patient who had eaten so much dirt that it had packed her large colon," said Dr. Johnson, who noted that fine clays have a tendency to adhere to lining of the intestines.

For her part, Mrs. Glass says she has been off dirt for about a year now, after her husband complained to her that it was a bad habit "that makes your mouth taste like mud."



Ricardo de la Esperiella

Jorge Illueca

Panama Leader Resigns, Offering No Explanation

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — President Ricardo de la Esperiella of Panama has resigned without explanation, according to the Panamanian government. He was immediately replaced by Vice President Jorge Illueca.

Diplomats were unable to offer a reason for the resignation, which was announced Monday.

A political source in Panama said at least six members of Mr. de la Esperiella's cabinet had also resigned.

Mr. Illueca, 65, a career diplomat, is currently president of the United Nations General Assembly. Before becoming Panama's vice president last year, he served as foreign minister.

Last November here were reports that Mr. Illueca had been removed as vice president after he made a speech at the General Assembly that was critical of the Central American Defense Council, a military alliance of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Mr. de la Esperiella's resignation came just four months before Panama's first scheduled presidential elections in 16 years.

Some officials cited increasing friction between the president and the National Guard over the elections as a possible cause for his departure.

Tension between Mr. de la Esperiella's predecessor, Aristides Royo, and the National Guard brought Mr. de la Esperiella to power in July 1982. The National Guard has been the predominant force in Panama since the late General Omar Torrijos seized power in a coup in 1968.

Another explanation given by a Panamanian political source is that Mr. de la Esperiella might be at-

tempting to use a loophole in the election law to make himself a candidate for the presidency. The law, which excludes officials of the government and the military as candidates, has been interpreted as barring him from running.

An aide to Arnulfo Arias, the chief opposition candidate for president, said the National Guard might be trying to run Mr. de la Esperiella against Mr. Arias, whose strength he said has been increasing. Mr. Arias, 62, was ousted from the presidency by the National Guard in the 1968 coup.

The ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party decided last month that Nicolas Barletta, a vice president of the World Bank, would be its candidate.

He was chosen after Ruben Dario Paredes, a former head of the National Guard, withdrew under pressure as the party's candidate.

U.S. Daily Owned by Moon Interests Plans to Publish National Edition

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Washington Times, published by interests connected with the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, is preparing to start a national edition, it has been learned.

Sources said the edition was expected to be printed on the presses of the Daily Review in Hayward, California, and possibly at sites in Southern California and Arizona. The initial press run in Hayward, a suburb of San Francisco, will be 25,000 copies five days a week, the sources said.

They said Kenneth E. Grubbs Jr., 35, former editorial page editor of the Register of Orange County,

Seoul Rejects Plan for 3-Way Talks In Letter to North Korean Officials

United Press International

SEOUL — The South Korean government sent a letter to North Korea Tuesday rejecting the North's proposal for a joint meeting with the United States to discuss the future of the divided Korean Peninsula, officials here said.

Officials from both Koreas met for eight minutes during the delivery of the letter. It was the first official contact between the two countries since August 1980, when they met to discuss the possibility of a meeting between their prime ministers.

The letter from Prime Minister Chun Doo-hwan to his northern counterpart, Kang Song San, was delivered at the truce village of Panmunjom, the officials said. Seoul reiterated in the letter its opposition to North Korea's Jan. 11 proposal seeking a three-party meeting with the two Koreas and the United States, officials said.

The North Korean proposal sought to conclude a peace treaty with the United States, excluding South Korea, and then to negotiate with South Korea to renounce hostilities for a peaceful unification of their divided land.

Seoul officials view the northern proposal as a ploy to divert world attention from the bombing Oct. 9 in Rangoon, the Burmese capital, that killed 21 persons, including four South Korean officials.

Man Is Killed in N. Ireland

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Police searched Tuesday for killers, believed to belong to the Irish Republican Army, who shot a man in the head. The dead man, found on a road in County Armagh Monday night, was not immediately identified.

According to Seoul officials, North Korea first made the proposal one day before the Rangoon bomb attack and renewed it Nov. 2, the same day two armed Communist agents were captured on the country's southern coast.

South Korea has said it would prefer to hold talks directly with North Korea without foreign intervention but would also participate

in a multiparty conference if it involved the United States, China, or the Soviet Union and Japan.

North Korean troops invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950, beginning the Korean War. Fighting ended in 1953, with the signing of an armistice, after two years of peace negotiations. But the two sides have not signed a peace treaty and have been at odds ever since.



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SPORTS

Torvill, Dean Sweep to Dance Gold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO — Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean skated a sizzling ice dance "Bolero" to their 12 perfect marks, including a solid row of nine 6.0s for artistic impression, as they won Britain's first gold medal at the Winter Olympics. The perfect marks are unprecedented at any Olympics.

The Soviet couple of Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin won the silver medal. Another Soviet pair, Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko, took the bronze.

The United States lost its chance for a medal when Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert fell from third to fourth place.

Earlier Tuesday, Scott Hamilton of the United States took a commanding lead in the men's figure skating competition as he finished second to Canada's Brian Orser in the short program.

Torvill and Dean's four-minute interpretation of "Bolero" in the

free dance competition, the last of three segments, won perfect scores of 6.0 from all nine judges for its artistry. For technical merit, it got three 6.0s and six 5.9s.

"It was fabulous, like an electric atmosphere for us," said Dean, 25, a former policeman. "It was definitely the pinnacle of our amateur career."

"I can't believe it," said his 26-year-old partner, a former insurance clerk. "It went so quickly. I can't even remember it."

The Nottingham couple, who plan to turn professional after defending their world title next month in Ottawa, showed an awesome blend of athleticism and art and were enthusiastically applauded by the crowd of 7,000.

Bestemianova and Bukin won almost as much applause for their quick-stepping interpretation of the Russian folk dances to the music of balalaika and bells.

Klimova and Ponomarenko also skated a fluent routine to capture

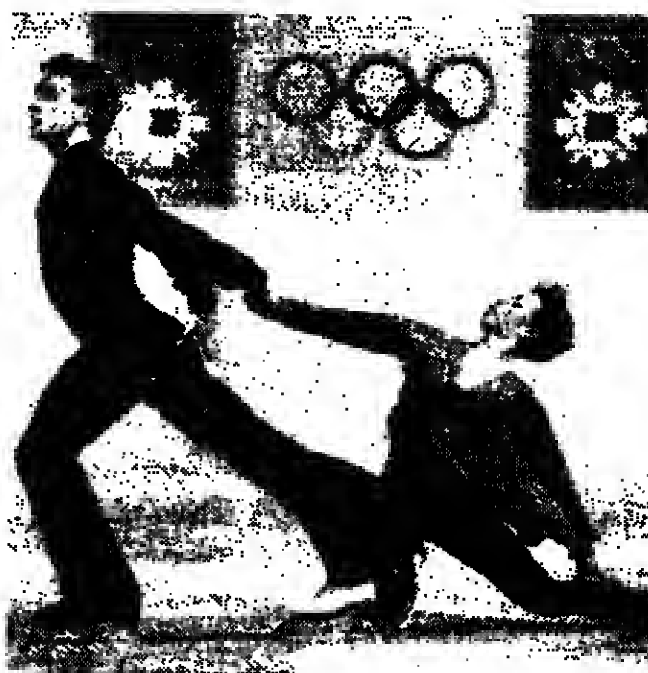
the bronze. They had the same overall score as Blumberg and Seibert, but the Russians' superior score in free dance decided the medal.

Torvill and Dean had dominated the 19-couple competition from the start with several perfect scores among their marks in the compulsory and original set pattern dance.

Their performance Tuesday night gave them 19 perfect marks of the 54 scores for the three segments, a figure never before achieved by any skater or skaters in a championship.

It was two more than the previous record, which they established in winning the recent European figure skating championships in Budapest.

Since winning their first world title in 1981, the British couple have continually introduced routines that defied ice dancing conventions. Their "Bolero" routine was an innovation in that it used



Olympic champions Christopher Dean and Jayne Torvill.

Soviet Teams Lead Men's Luge Trials

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO — In a surprise, the Russians emerged Tuesday as the leading contenders for the gold medal in the two-man luge, clocking the fastest times in both runs in the final day of trials for Wednesday's event.

Evgeny Belousov and Alexander Belyakov set the fastest trial time for the first run in 41.754 seconds, and their teammates Yuri Eysak and Egor Veykha led the second run in 41.889.

Only two other sleds came in under 42 seconds in Tuesday's trials. Joerg Hoffmann and Jochen Pietzsch of East Germany finished

in 41.763 in their first run and Hansjorg Raffl and Norbert Huber of Italy were timed at 41.977 in their second try.

The medals for the event will be awarded Wednesday on the basis of the aggregate time for two runs down the Tretbevic course.

The course had been patched overnight after it developed wide cracks Monday afternoon during the trials for the four-man bobsled. The trials were stopped midway through the second run and postponed to Tuesday.

Jeff Hastings, a 24-year-old American, has been kind of a sports junkie since he was 8 — when he first donned a pair of skis and hurtled over the edge of a 15-meter ski jump into thin air. "I've been jumping ever since," said Hastings. "When you start out, you're only in the air a fraction of a second, but you get a sense of defying gravity that's pretty addictive."

Hastings finished ninth in Sunday's 70-meter competition and is preparing for Saturday's 90-meter event.

He was about 15 when he decided on ski jumping rather than other events, such as cross-country or downhill. "Once cross-country got over two kilometers, I got out," he said. "I'm not into physical abuse. Jumping is a one-time thing where you do everything in a short clip of time."

In his second season of World Cup jumping last year, Hastings finished 11th overall. Last December he started off his third season by finishing first in the 90-meter jump at Lake Placid, New York.

Recently he has come to another realization: that retirement may be near. "Ski jumping is a young man's sport," he said. "I'm called the grandfather of the team. You get cautious. You stand on the top in the wind and you start to think. And that's the time to quit."

Mario Gosselin has been the Canadian hockey team's passport into the medal round at the Winter Olympics, but the lack of a passport almost stopped him from getting to Sarajevo at all.

He left his back in Calgary. Team officials persuaded the authorities at Frankfurt Airport to let the 20-year-old goaltender into West Germany, and his papers were flown to Europe in time for him to go on to Sarajevo.

"He's the most forgetful guy I've ever seen," Coach Dave King said. "He's lost his credentials about 16 times here. That's because he's very loose. He doesn't worry about those kinds of things."

Gosselin has been superb as Canada's last line of defense, allowing only four goals in 10 periods as the young Canadians have posted a 4-0 record. (AP, NYT, UPI)

Italian Clubs Battle Deadline on Imported Talent

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The presidential limousine might close to the epicenter of the world's premier soccer market, its MVP (most valuable player) finishes a telephone conversation and instructs his driver to pull over and buy a newspaper.

His own name stares back at him in bold type: "Mantovani Bids for McStay."

Mantovani, Paolo Mantovani, president of the Genoa club Sampdoria as well as of Italy's fastest shipping company, turns to ask: "This McStay — he's a good player, no?"

Paul McStay is indeed a potentially exquisite playmaker, a teenager growing up with Glasgow Celtic, the club of his boyhood

mecca for the world's new elite performers, and there are now 70 players whom the papers are very possibly the clubs, have under review.

Why now? Because the Italian soccer authority recently decided to close the door on imports from June 30 until after the 1986 World Cup. So before the key turns in that lock, dampening for three years the thrill of Italy's hyperactive global pulling power, the speculation runs riot.

Players, too, catch the fever. They are looking to Italy with hope in their eyes the way older men look at a young filly. They hear the newswriter. Their ears are burned by agents, their salaries are compared to what might be in lire.

"Only I and [Karl-Heinz] Rummenigge are missing from making the Italian championship a true world championship," Socrates, the Brazilian captain, is reported as saying. "I hear that Juventus has offered Corinthians of São Paulo \$7 million for him, that Verona would pay \$4 million, whether he believes a word of it or not, he lets slip that he would not be averse to continuing his medical studies in Milan."

No, says Juventus, we made no \$7-million offer for Socrates. And denial upon denial. Socrates, a Juventus fan, has apparently not tried to persuade Barcelona to part with Diego Maradona either. Besides, can't we foreign chaps read the papers?

The papers — ah, yes. The weekend's own headlines were suddenly about Zbigniew Boniek, that red-haired dynamo Juventus went to Poland. Everyone keeps assuming Boniek will become surplus to Juve's requirements, but his stunning form last Sunday provided the novel twist of a story saying Juventus must keep him.

What with Michel Platini still outscoring everyone except Zico and what with a third Juventus import, Michael Laudrup, on loan to Lazio of Rome, Juventus has more than a full house. True, the club applied to sign three overseas talents, but the rest of the league insists only two can play. Somewhere along the line the poor Italian — world champion, remember — needs to get in on the action (although for Verona fullback Lu-

Norwegian Wins Biathlon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO — Eirik Kvalfoss won Norway's second gold medal of the Winter Olympics on Tuesday when he finished first in the 20-kilometer biathlon. He had won a bronze three days earlier in the 10-kilometer event.

Peter Angerer of West Germany, the gold medalist in the 20-kilometer, was the silver medalist Tuesday. Matthias Jacob of East Germany won the bronze in the event, which combines cross-country skiing and shooting.

Kvalfoss won on his skiing strength after committing one shooting error each in the prone and standing position. He clocked 30 minutes, 53.8 seconds. Angerer, who missed one target in the standing position, was second in 31:02.4, and Jacob, who had two clear rounds, had a time of 31:10.5. For every missed target, a competitor has to ski a 150-meter penalty lap.

Kvalfoss made up for lost time on one penalty lap with a strong home stretch, loudly cheered by flag-waving Norwegian spectators.

"This is terrific," he said. "Fantastic."

Kvalfoss's victory brought Norway its second Nordic gold medal of the Games. The first was won Saturday by Tom Sandberg in the Nordic combined.

ROB HUGHES

dreams. A good player, yes, but one who might best develop in his home environment.

Mantovani's is a wily smile. His interest is curiosity, nothing more. According to the previous day's headlines he was buying another Scott, Gordon Strachan. The day before he was supposedly offering Manchester United an offer it could not refuse — name your price, six billion lire, seven billion — for Bryan Robson. Tomorrow it may be Brazil's Dr. Socrates.

"Not always a different name every day," the president observes. "Sometimes they repeat one. I say always I am happy with Trevor [Francis] and with Liam [Brady] and I think I will very soon reconfirm both for my team."

Then he doubtless says to himself, Oh my god, there's a headline in that somewhere. Mantovani only thinks he will re-sign Francis and Brady as his brace of foreigners allowed under the Italian rules. "No, oo — I should say I feel sure..."

Sorry, Mr. President, you had your chance. The media boys have a living to earn, too. Anyway, what's the harm? Publicity for Sampdoria, for Mantovani, for the boys.

The story so far is true. Only the names keep changing to protect the media's circulation. It all has to be taken in the context of Italy's high hype factor. It is already the

ciano Marangon the prospect of a \$2-million, three-year contract in Saudi Arabia is tempting.

"For three billion lire," he says, "I'd go not only to Saudi Arabia but to Tibet, Zaire or Burundi." That's the spirit: If nothing else, the world's soccer players are becoming more learned in geography.

In currency values, obviously, and medicine, too. For heads around the world must have turned with Sunday's sickening accident that shattered the tibia and fibula in Giancarlo Antognoni's leg while his team beat Sampdoria.

The sweetest creator of home-grown Italian stock Antognoni may be, but second-placed Fiorentina now has an added burden. Antognoni has until June 30 to demonstrate the double fracture is no permanent injury — or else his club, like the rest suddenly obliged to make sure its two foreigners (currently the aging Argentines Daniel Berton and Daniel Passarella) have the stamina to last until 1987, may go searching for a replacement.

McStay, Strachan, Robson. Or Brady perhaps? There lies the quandary. There are not really 70 international stars for the lire to attract; far from it. And McStay, when fresh from Scotland's world youth championship last summer, insisted he is Celtic's for life; Strachan, according to reasonable information, is promised either to Genoa or Cologne. Robson's club, Manchester, swears there is not enough cash in Italy to break his three-year contract.

Which leaves Brady and, full circle, that certain president in the green limo. Mantovani knows that three or four Italian clubs would love to get their hands on the orchestrator of Sampdoria's midfield. He hears agents talk of a return to Arsenal or a move (a swap perhaps) to Manchester or possibly Tottenham Hotspur, which expects to lose Glen Hoddle to Italy next summer.

The president argues he has an option for one more year of Brady's time. One year, it's true, does not cover 1987, but he hopes to make Brady bappy to stay. And despite the protracted injury problems of Francis ("the best ambassador England ever had"), Mantovani's final words are: "Every person wants to

"When I have a choice I choose Lufthansa."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



NHL Standings

Wales Conference				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
NY Islanders	25	21	7	55
NJ Devils	22	18	7	51
Washington	22	21	4	48
Philadelphia	20	25	5	45
Pittsburgh	12	40	5	29
New Jersey	11	41	5	27
Atlantic Division				
Buffalo	24	16	6	54
Boston	24	15	3	51
Ottawa	20	21	6	46
Montreal	22	27	5	49
Hartford	19	29	8	46

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	39	12	.765	—
Philadelphia	35	18	.660	6 1/2
New York	30	19	.612	8
New Jersey	26	25	.510	13
Washington	27	24	.529	14 1/2
Central Division				
Detroit	31	22	.585	—
Atlanta	28	24	.538	1 1/2
Chicago	28	28	.500	3
Cleveland	18	31	.367	9
Indiana	14	25	.356	13
Western Conference				
Utah	31	19	.620	—
Dallas	27	25	.519	5
San Antonio	23	30	.436	9 1/2
Kansas City	21	29	.420	11
Houston	20	31	.392	11 1/2
Denver	20	31	.392	11 1/2
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	33	17	.660	—
Portland	32	21	.604	2 1/2
Seattle	24	22	.520	6
Phoenix	23	27	.460	10
Golden State	20	30	.400	12
San Diego	17	34	.333	16 1/2

More Eye Surgery Delays Leonard's Ring Comeback

The Associated Press
WORCESTER, Massachusetts — Sugar Ray Leonard underwent "preventative surgery" on his right eye Monday, and the former welterweight champion's Feb. 25 comeback bout against Kevin Howard was postponed indefinitely, the fight's promoter said.

Leonard underwent surgery on his left eye in May 1982 to repair a partially detached retina and returned from boxing the following November. He announced his comeback last December.

Leonard had his eyes examined Monday by Dr. Edward Ryan of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston, and "his left eye passed," said a source close to the fighter. He added that Ryan found the need for preventive surgery and according to the source told Leonard: "You can do it now or wait until after the fight."

"Let's do it now," Leonard was quoted as saying. The surgery took five or six minutes, the source said, and Ryan told him to rest for at least 10 days.

"We had no alternative" but to postpone the fight, scheduled for the Worcester Centrum, said promoter Dan Doyle. He said he had no details of the nature of Leonard's eye problem. Leonard, his attorney Mike Trainer and Ryan were all unavailable for comment.

College Basketball Polls

New York Times Service				
Rank	Team	Pts	Prev	Change
1	No. Carolina	153	151	2
2	Georgetown	141	139	2
3	Duke	131	129	2
4	Houston	111	109	2
5	Nevada-Las Vegas	104	102	2
6	Kentucky	97	95	2
7	Illinois	90	88	2
8	Miami St.	83	81	2
9	Oklahoma	76	74	2
10	Texas-El Paso	70	68	2
11	Purdue	67	65	2
12	Tulsa	64	62	2
13	Wake Forest	61	59	2
14	Arizona	58	56	2
15	Washington	55	53	2
16	Syracuse	52	50	2
17	Indiana	49	47	2
18	North Carolina St.	46	44	2
19	Duke	43	41	2
20	Tennessee	40	38	2

College Basketball Scores

EAST	
Amherst 85, W. New England 60	
Bucknell 67, American 54	
Buffalo 62, Alfred 60, OT	
Drexel 79, Kutztown 69	
Fairfield 89, Yale 58	
Fordham 94, Long Island 11	
Harvard 87, Lehigh 60	
Ithaca 66, Cortland 51, 37	
Maryland 61, Dayton 59	
Navv 85, Campbell 61	
Niagara 72, Maine 68	
St. John's 68, Boston Col. 66	
W. Virginia 88, California 74	
SOUTH	
Alabama 72, Tennessee 64	
Auburn 75, Vanderbilt 67	
Davidson 47, VMI 44	
Georgia 69, Mississippi 61	
Grambling 51, Texas Southern 75	
Kentucky 67, Florida 65	
Marshall 54, Appalachian 51	
Memphis 75, 72, S. Carolina 61	
Southern U. 67, Mississippi Val. 64	
Tennessee 64, 69, Murray 53	
Tr.-Chattanooga 83, Citadel 74	
Virginia Tech 76, Louisville 74	
MIDWEST	
Illinois 51, 64, W. Texas 72	
N. Dakota 75, Marshall 51, 49	
St. Louis 65, 64	
SOUTHWEST	
E. Texas 51, 63, SW Texas 62	
Long Beach St. 64, UCSB 65	
Oregon St. 53, Arizona 48	
FAR WEST	
Chamorro 94, Hawaii Pacific 67	
Long Beach St. 64, UCSB 65	
Oregon St. 53, Arizona 48	
Southern Utah 116, Colorado Mines 81	
SW Baptist 81, Pacific Christian 49	
Wyoming 59, Air Force 49	

INSIGHTS

Weary of War, Salvadorans on Left and Right Feel 'It's Too Much'

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

SALVADOR — After five years of guerrilla warfare, El Salvador is bowing in precarious uncertainty, its people worried about a divisive election campaign, unsure about future U.S. aid and weary of the destruction wrought by the civil war.

That is the opinion offered by Salvadoran politicians, some senior Salvadoran military officers, U.S. Embassy officials and other Westerners in El Salvador.

"The feeling here is the same as in the States — fatigue with the war," said José Napoleón Duarte, the Christian Democratic Party's candidate for president in elections scheduled for March 25.

"I was in the eastern part of the country recently and a young army commander asked me, 'Señor Duarte, how long do you think this war is going to last? One year? Three years?' I told him, 'At least three years.' He shook his head and said, 'I feel it's too much.'"

"On both sides, there is discouragement," Mr. Duarte said. "The left has gotten discouraged because they can't advance. They can't get the support of the people. On the right, there is also discouragement because of the destruction, the bad economy, the unemployment and the displacement of so many people."

Salvadoran government and U.S. Embassy officials say they draw some encouragement from what appears to be a decline in rightist death squad killings and from what they regard as improvements in the structure of the Salvadoran military command.

They assert hopefully that the Salvadoran economy, after a 25-percent decline in the last four years, should have a modest recovery this year if the world economy improves. Similarly, they voice the hope that the nation's first presidential election in seven years will produce a leader with a popular mandate.

But they acknowledge anxieties, most of all about the war. Despite a lull in the past six weeks and a recent pledge by a guerrilla spokesman not to disrupt the elections, many people are braced for attacks before the voting. Late last year, guerrilla forces began showing a greater capacity than before for mounting large-scale attacks and a greater willingness to stand and fight government troops.

So far, the election campaign has not generated the kind of public optimism, especially about ending the war, that surrounded the 1982 elections for the Constituent Assembly, which the left boycotted.

None of the major candidates talks openly about peace negotiations. Indeed, the political polemic between the rightist candidate, Roberto d'Aubuisson, a former major in the Salvadoran Army, and the left-of-center Christian Democrats worry other politicians and U.S. diplomats.

"There's a lot of uncertainty about the conditions that will exist after the elections," a U.S. official said. The risk, he said, is that the schism between the right and Mr. Duarte, rejecting a decade-old antagonism, is producing "an election campaign so rough that it would be difficult to put a ruling coalition together in the end."

Officially, the military, often a determining force in Salvadoran politics, has adopted a stance of neutrality and has even given up the right to vote. But Salvadoran politicians from both left and right predict there will be a military coup if the election results displease the armed forces.

Mr. Duarte predicted that if he won, the right would seek to cause political chaos with new terrorism in the hope of provoking a military takeover.

But other politicians, such as Ricardo Castañeda, a lawyer with close ties to the provisional president, Alvaro Alfredo Magaña, said the military was more likely to intervene if the election were won by Mr. d'Aubuisson. Their reasoning is that a victory by Mr. d'Aubuisson, who has been linked to the death squads, might prompt a cutoff of U.S. aid.

U.S. officials, wanting a broad-based government, talk as if they would most favor a coalition of the Christian Democrats — the nation's largest party, which polled 40 percent of the vote in 1982 — and the National Conciliation Party, an old-line conservative party that has traditionally represented El Salvador's landlords and fought against the Christian Democrats, who have promoted land redistribution programs.

The National Conciliation Party's candidate is Francisco José Guerrero, a former president and former foreign minister, whom U.S. Embassy officials regard as a more conciliatory figure than Mr. Duarte or Mr. d'Aubuisson.

Whatever the outcome, the campaign has brought some important activities to a standstill. The government's peace commission has essentially suspended its efforts to open contacts with the rebel coalition known as the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

Land redistribution, pressed by Mr. Duarte in an earlier term as head of a civilian-military junta, is now intended by the provisional government to win political support among the peasantry. But the program has bogged down in administrative tangles, credit problems, lawsuits by former landowners and what some peasant leaders, such as like Samuel Maldonado, secretary-general of the National Union of Peasants, contend has been sabotage by officials in the land redistribution agency put into office by the rightist National Republican Alliance Party of Mr. d'Aubuisson.

In the face of pressure from the Reagan administration and criticism from Democrats in the U.S. Congress and others, political terrorism by the rightist death squads appears to have tapered off in recent months, although Salvadorans who monitor the human rights situation fear that they will return once Congress approves more aid for El Salvador.

Maria Julia Hernandez, who heads the human rights office of the Roman Catholic archdiocese, reports that death squad murders fell from 116 last August to 25 in December and that disappearances of persons who were reported by their families to have been captured by security forces fell from 91 in September to 27 in January.

But the trend for all civilian deaths caused by government forces, including army-inflicted casualties in combat zones, was little better last year than in 1982, she said: 3,339 in 1982 and 5,142 in 1983.

"In terms of death squads, it is evident that there has been an improvement numerically," Mrs. Hernandez said. "But, qualitatively, there has been no improvement. Terrorization of the people continues. People don't expect any improvement after the election from any of the candidates."

"They hope for some kind of justice," she said, "but who is going to administer justice in El Salvador today?"

The economy also poses daunting problems. By various estimates, unemployment ranges from 25 percent to 40 percent, or from 500,000 to nearly 900,000 of the nation's 2.2 million work force. The U.S. Embassy estimates that the

disruption of war and the flight of capital abroad has been so severe that only about half the industrial capacity of the nation is being used.

Church and government agencies estimate that 240,000 people have fled their homes because of the war and live in refugee camps or *marginales*, squatter settlements that occupy sections of San Salvador and other cities, often next to some of the most elegant residences of El Salvador's wealthy land aristocracy.

In 1979, El Salvador was enjoying a modest economic boom and showed a favorable foreign trade balance. But last year, imports were just over \$1 billion and exports of cotton, coffee, sugar, shrimp and other products were \$870 million. U.S. economic aid totaling \$240 million helped narrow the trade gap and offset debt service of about \$156 million.

The administration of President Ronald Reagan is contemplating a jump to more than \$350 million in economic aid to El Salvador this year. Some critics have contended that the country cannot absorb that much aid without an increase in inflation or rampant corruption. But U.S. Embassy officials disagree.

"You're talking about restoring what was already there," said an embassy economic specialist. "The Salvadorans have the training and the capacity. You're trying to build them back to where they were. If an economy is down 25 percent and we assume some population growth, that means a one-third drop in the standard of living. That's a long way down and it's a long way back up. So they can absorb the aid. You know they can handle it because they were at that level once."

The most worrisome trend, according to U.S. Embassy and Salvadoran military officers, is that the scale of the civil war has risen over the last five years, an unfavorable sign for the Salvadoran Army.

The guerrilla forces have risen from a combat strength of 3,000 to 5,000 in 1980 to between 10,000 and 12,000 now, an official said. Over the same period, the Salvadoran security forces rose from about 17,000 to 38,000.

Overall, guerrilla forces are estimated to dominate or control the northern portions of Morazan, San Miguel, San Vicente and Chalatenango provinces and the Pacific littoral of La Unión and Usulután provinces, adding up to roughly 20 percent of the country, according to military officials.

Because such a large proportion of the Salvadoran Army and militia are tied down defending government buildings, bridges, power stations and other installations, the actual combat forces in the field are roughly equal, especially in the sharply contested provinces of eastern El Salvador, according to Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterosa, the army's Third Brigade commander based in San Miguel.

Last Sept. 3, before he took over that garrison, the guerrilla forces massed 1,000 or more troops for an assault on San Miguel, a city of about 30,000, and pinned down army forces inside their garrison before withdrawing.

In all, they mounted 75 attacks against towns and municipalities between September and December. Three times, guerrilla forces of 400 to 500 men routed Salvadoran Army battalions — at Tenancingo in October, El Tablon in November and Cacahuatán in mid-December. At year's end, they overran the army garrison at El Paraiso and blew up a bridge on the Pan-American Highway at Cuscatlan.

"They've improved their coordination among their armies and they mass much better," a senior U.S. official said of the guerrillas.

"The subversives have succeeded to a certain degree in grouping their people together," agreed Colonel Monterosa. He was interviewed during a one-day field operation near the town of Chinomeca. A guerrilla force boldly entered the town earlier this month, showed propaganda movies on a video cassette recorder and put on a satirical anti-government skit.

"They're interested in extending their control down from the north close to San Miguel to improve their supply lines in Morazan province," said the colonel. "We have been out here on a sweep looking for the 'Z' brigade, one of their elite units."

Yet the war seems distant in cities such as San Salvador and San Miguel, where provincial buses run to outlying towns and the market square bustles with activity that seems little disturbed by the combat although it is frequently no more than 12 miles (19 kilometers) away.

Life in the capital has an unreal air. It is a crazy patchwork of Salvadoran businessmen and government officials hunched peacefully by the pool on the tree-shaded terrace of the Sporting Club, and private squads of bodyguards racing around town in Cherokee Jeep station wagons specially fitted with steel armor plating, inch-thick plastic windows and windshields and heavy-tread tires. Cherokees, with their smoked-glass windows and a sticker price of about \$75,000 apiece, are a favorite mode of travel for the wealthy and powerful in El Salvador.

The U.S. Embassy, with eight-foot concrete blast walls shielding the original plate glass windows at the front of the building, manned nurseries at the corner of its outer walls, and iron turnstiles at its entry points, is like a fortress. "Picking's Bunker," joked a Salvadoran radio newsmen, referring to the U.S. ambassador, Thomas R. Pickering.

El Salvador seems like two countries, its cities burdened by refugees and mass unemployment but generally peaceful, while its rural areas are ravaged by the war.

For all the gains of the guerrilla forces, government leaders contend that the violence is slowly undermining the appeal of the revolutionary left.

"From my contacts, I know people are tired of the war," said Colonel Monterosa. "They tell me, 'We're not going to stand for it any longer.' This has been the effect of guerrilla action. They hit the bridges and highways, take money, go into populated areas and demand food. When they're in the towns, they won't let people move about freely. This is what people are tired of."

"I think they are losing their chance to win. But we cannot lose any time. One of the problems for people is their stomach. People don't have enough to eat."



A Salvadoran peasant by the grave of two relatives killed by cross fire during fighting this month between army troops and guerrillas north of San Salvador.

A Trip Among Lebanon's Fiefdoms Reveals Little Will for Reconciliation

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — There are many in the Middle East who say that Lebanon has never been so fragmented, and a trip through the fragments seems to reinforce the impression that a combination of outside influences and conflicting passions among Lebanese will not easily blend into harmony.

Conversations with Christians, both inside and outside areas controlled by their own militias, reveal a profound sense of perceived menace from the country's Moslems. It is matched, among Moslems, with an equally deep feeling of alienation from the government of President Amin Gemayel, expressed in demands that would translate into the Christian leader's downfall.

Moreover, nine years of civil strife and government impotence in Lebanon have left animosities that strengthen a traditional pattern of life within the protective boundaries of fiefdoms run by leaders beyond Beirut's control. The manner of these leaders is baronial, their inclination is to retain what power they have, and their patronage is perceived as a more valuable guarantee than those offered by allegiance to a central government. In northern Lebanon, no local princeling seems able to operate without Syria's assent.

High in the mountains, in Christian territory controlled by the Phalangist militia, is Farayah. It is only an hour's drive from Beirut, only three miles (4.8 kilometers) from the nearest Syrian guns, but it is a different land from the harsh confrontation of the Green Line dividing the capital, where the Lebanese Army, daily and nightly, trades fire with Moslem militiamen who have seized control of West Beirut.

Farayah is a ski resort, a place beloved, among others, by those Christian men who do part-time duty as militiamen, trading cash registers and pocket calculators for guns when their leaders tell them duty calls, and trading their guns for skis when the fray is at a low ebb.

The snow has not been good this year, the line ending high in the valley where half-built apartment houses, whose construction was halted by the uncertainties of war, testify to blighted ambitions and truncated visions. On weekends, thousands of Christians strap skis on top of their automobiles and drive out to Farayah. The lifts do brisk business. The smiles seem to represent an unfamiliar facial contortion after the pensive and wariness displayed by the same people when they are in Beirut.

But attitudes, hardened by the years of hostility, are not softened. "How do we survive?" a man who called himself Jean said. "We survive by killing the other side, that is how we survive." The conversation took place at the Austria, a combination ski lodge, discotheque and restaurant, where, at noon the other day, teen-age Christians danced to songs by the Eagles and other bands, and the distant battle rumbled on in Beirut.

Jean would not identify himself beyond saying that he was 29, the owner of a paint factory and a part-time gunman in the rightist Phalangist militia. Uninvited, he joined a group of young Lebanese talking with a reporter. "You must keep your foot on the neck of the Moslem," Jean said. "Otherwise, if you take it off, he will jump at you."

"You must kill many and be strong," he said. "It will solve the problem. It is survival." The words "strong" and "survival" reappeared in the monologue as if in a litany.

Outside, women in boots and blue-and-red ski suits from Paris strolled with friends, and the small ski run seemed congested with hurrying figures. "Once we were paralyzed by the fighting," Fadi said. "We did nothing. Now we know we can die from one day to the next. We think that if we wait for the war to finish, we will never have a life to live, so why not ski at the weekends and have a good time?"

The road through Farayah passes under strings of red and green balloons that bring a frail air of festivity to the single main street, past ski stores, hotels and restaurants, and down to the coast.

From the coast, the road winds northward, below crosses and figures of Christ on the hills and posters of Christian heroes, through nine separate roadblocks, to Tripoli and on to Zghorta.

In a sandbagged emplacement at the entrance to town, men from Zghorta's militia, who offer no allegiance to Beirut, check the passports of visitors, as if another country is being entered. Just down the road, in Tripoli, different forces

— Syrians and Palestinians and local Moslem militias — hold sway.

In Zghorta on Sunday evenings, girls stroll decked out in their best, and at the center of the town there is a home and palace of former President Suleiman Franjeh. Outside the vaulted entrance of the palace, parked in a row, were a black Cadillac, a black Rolls-Royce and a white Mercedes limousine with a slightly tired front suspension.

In a reception room, the walls are adorned with rugs, ceremonial swords and tanks of ivory. The house, an aide says, is "the palace of the people" — that is, people will come and go.

'How do we survive?' the Christian asked. 'We survive by killing the other side, that is how we survive.'

pledge loyalty, seek favor, and thereby perpetuate the microcosm of one of Lebanon's fiefdoms.

This is Mr. Franjeh's territory, where his own militia guards the people, a Christian enclave ringed by Syrian-controlled territory, hard by the town of Tripoli, at whose entrance a green banner proclaims: "Welcome to Tripoli, the Fortress of Islam."

Tripoli, too, has its own leaders and dynamics. The habit of autonomy has long been part of the Lebanese political system, the land being divided among families and rulers often described as feudal warlords. The last nine years have not denied these principalities, a period when the central government has not been able to extend its writ much beyond Beirut, sometimes not even within Beirut itself.



Shiite militiamen, after fighting battles against the Lebanese, held up a dead dove and assault rifles last week to symbolize peace.



Branko Bogumovic, below, Yugoslav journalist noted for reporting from China, and Vladimir Dedijer, biographer of Tito, who says he still combats censorship at home.



Boldness of Yugoslav Press Often Brings Conflicts With the Party

By David Binder

New York Times Service

BELGRADE — For years it was an axiom of Western foreign correspondents that their Yugoslav colleagues were likely to be among the best informed reporters, especially in other Communist capitals.

During China's Cultural Revolution in the 1960s, the Central Intelligence Agency itself counted on the dispatches of Branko Bogumovic of the Tanjug press agency for news from Beijing.

Now this foreign expertise has been complemented by an incisive and bold style in the domestic coverage by the Yugoslav press, sometimes too bold for senior Communist Party officials.

Last fall in Ljubljana a reporter for the Slovenian daily Delo learned that the price of gasoline was soon to be increased — as it was a week later, to the equivalent of \$2.50 a gallon — and Delo published the news.

"The government and other newspapers and the television screamed that Delo had caused a run on the pumps," a journalist recalled. "It was a big stink."

"From my point of view, the entire Yugoslav press is an opposition press," said Miko Cankovic, the secretary for information, in a mildly sarcastic tone during an interview. As an example of his problems, he recounted the consequence of a false report in a Belgrade tabloid about pending changes in the law regulating foreign currency. It caused a brief run on the banks.

There has been no official prepublication censorship of the press for many years in Yugoslavia, although varying degrees of self-censorship have been practiced by individual newspapers and radio and television stations.

However, journalists often come into sharp conflict with Communist Party officials. Such was the case last spring of Politika, Yugoslavia's oldest daily newspaper. The chief editor, Dragoljub Trajkovic, felt compelled to resign because, he explained, he had "lost the confidence of the political leadership of the Federated Republic of Serbia for reasons which have not been conveyed to me."

Most professional journalists are also party members and therefore subject to the party's rules and reprimands. For the most part, however, the border journalists have functioned under the protection of the worker councils of their enterprises, which enjoy a measure of autonomy.

The audacity of the press in Yugoslavia has been evident not only in disclosing bad ome items, but also in investigating sensitive disputes among the country's diverse ethnic groups, in uncovering waste and fraud in the economy and in discussing political infighting.

Zivko Milic, editor of a new Croatian news magazine called Danas. "There are very few taboos. I don't think there are any taboos. The press is open to opinions not identical to the party line. It more realistically reflects all dreams and thoughts, excluding anti-Communist, nationalist ideas. We have the feeling we are in a great debate. The problem is, not getting lost in a jungle of open questions."

The perils of this openness have also been brought home to editors. Mr. Milic's predecessor had to resign when charges leveled by Danas against party officials in Karlovac were found to be lacking in substance. The editor was held responsible for libel.

Last autumn the Slovenian journalistic establishment was rolled by disputes over the contents of the satirical magazine Pavla, in which accusations were leveled against party "pastors who stifle the freedom of journalism" and against a "ministry of truth" operated by Jak Koprivic, who is head of the Delo publishing house and a member of the Presidium of the Slovenian Central Committee.

In Belgrade, some of the liveliest press disputes of all a journalist spoke specifically of the party leadership's attitude toward the press.

"These guys have been running this place for 35 or 40 years," he said. "More democracy comes and they try to push it back to the ways they knew, the only way they know how to run things. The press, it goes along for a while, and you think it's improving, and then they slap you down."

An example of the party leadership attitudes may be found in the remarks of Dimco Belovski of the Presidium of the Macedonian Central Committee. In an interview in December he said, "There are even occasions when the press is losing its basic characteristic of public information media and becomes a power above society."

Problems of publication continue to bother authors as well as journalists and were exemplified recently by Vladimir Dedijer, who left the party 30 years ago and is now negotiating the publication of the third volume of his biography of Tito.

Even though some of the events in the latest volume took place nearly 40 years ago, there are still efforts at censorship, Mr. Dedijer said. The Croatian leaders wanted to eliminate a passage suggesting that one of their own once sought Soviet recognition of an independent Croatia.

Recently Mr. Dedijer, 69, recalled that last summer fires were set outside his home in Istria and at the home of one of his sources for party history. Had the coastal winds blown the other way, he said, his house could have been destroyed.

He said that Tito gave him his personal papers telling him to "be critical," and saying he counted on him to "protect them from the small fry, and to let history judge me."

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Russell, Silvin and Ward Are to Take Bank of America Posts in Switzerland

Bank of America, which sees "considerable business opportunities in Switzerland," is expanding its activities there in several directions, a spokesman in London said. The bank has opened a new branch in Geneva, replacing the representative office that had been open since 1980. The branch will be active in private and commercial banking, with special emphasis on trade finance, he said. Hugh Russell, formerly senior credit and marketing officer for the bank's Paris branch, will be manager of the Geneva branch.

The San Francisco-based bank has also established in Geneva its headquarters for private banking operations in Europe, the Middle East and Africa under the direction of John Silvin.

In addition, Bank of America has appointed Roland Ward to the new position of country manager for Switzerland. He moves to Geneva from the head office, where he was executive assistant to Bank of America's president, Samuel Amstrong. The bank has had a commercial branch and an investment management service in Europe since 1967. Last year a new subsidiary, BA Finance (Switzerland) Ltd. was formed in Zurich in market and underwrite Swiss franc capital market financings.

Continental Illinois Unit Chief Named

David G. Taylor, vice chairman and chief financial officer of Continental Illinois Corp., has been elected chairman of Continental Illinois Ltd., the London-based merchant banking subsidiary. Lord Wakehurst, chairman of the British unit since 1973, has been named to the new post of deputy chairman and is to continue as a member of the executive committee.

A spokesman for Continental Illinois said the appointment is a sign that "the merchant bank is going to become more important and capital markets is the way of the future."

William A. Page, managing director and chief executive officer of the British unit, said that "this appointment was made to bring the same management skills and consistency to the international investment banking activities of the corporation as those in the United States, all of which have been under Taylor's management since the corporation's recent restructuring."



David G. Taylor

Other Appointments

National Bank of Abu Dhabi has named George J. van Dalen chief executive officer, succeeding Assad S. Assad, who was appointed president and managing director of Abu Dhabi International Bank, a Washington-based subsidiary. Mr. van Dalen joined the bank in March 1982 as general manager of the treasury division.

Peter Hall, currently managing director of Esso UK in London, will become president and chief executive officer of Esso Norway Inc. in Oslo on April 1. He will succeed H.L. Siegel, who is retiring. Succeeding Mr. Hall in London is Robert E. Lintott. A spokesman for Exxon said that this is the first time an Englishman will be at the helm of the New York-based oil and gas company's Norwegian subsidiary. The appointment also is in line with Exxon's moves to replace expatriate Americans with Europeans at the head of Exxon companies in Europe, he said.

Michael Grogan has been named managing director of BT Asia Ltd., Bankers Trust merchant in Hong Kong. He succeeds John Harris, who, as announced, joined Lloyds Bank International in Hong Kong. Succeeding Mr. Grogan as head of the loan syndication division at Bankers Trust International Ltd. in London is Abel Herrero-Ducloux.

Wolfgang Barth has been appointed managing director of Grundig International, the British subsidiary of the West German maker of consumer electronics. Mr. Barth, who previously was managing director of Electrolux in Germany, succeeds Richard Pears, who resigned in December.

Biogen has named Adrian Dawson vice president, medical research, in charge of Biogen's medical research and regulatory program in Europe. Previously, he was medical director for Biogen's European clinical program. Biogen, with headquarters in Geneva, is a biotechnology company engaged in the development of commercial products through the use of advanced biological science.

Standard Chartered Bank has appointed H.J. Watson, general manager, Europe, succeeding L.S. Hamilton, who retired. Mr. Watson previously served as deputy general manager, Europe, for the London-based bank.

Hertz Europe Ltd. has named Tim Hartford financial controller, responsible for the car rental company's companies in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr. Hartford, who is based in London, succeeds Allan Sutherland, who becomes director of finance at Hertz UK.

—BRENDA HAGERTY in London

Retail Sales In U.S. Up By 2.2%

January Rise Is Biggest Since May

WASHINGTON — Sales by U.S. retailers rose a strong 2.2 percent in January, the highest increase since May, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

Total sales, spurred by good showings for cars and food, reached a one-month record of \$104.4 billion. The 2.2-percent rise from December sales was the biggest since a 3.1-percent jump in May 1983. At that time the U.S. economic recovery was being spurred by a strong surge in consumer buying.

In recent months, however, the surge in consumer spending has slowed somewhat, with retail sales increasing only 0.1 percent in December. That figure surprised a lot of analysts who were expecting the December selling season to be at a record pace.

However, the strong upturn in January sales bolstered the belief by many analysts that December sales were held down by unusually severe weather.

"January weather was a little better than December and people were able to get out and spend the money," said David Berson, an economist with Wharton Economics.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the robust sales reflected growing consumer confidence in the nation's economic health reflected by "expanding household incomes, lower inflation and smaller tax burdens."

"Though we should expect some slowing of retail gains after last year's heavy growth, consumer spending should continue to participate fully in the economy's healthy expansion," he said.

Larry M. Speakes, a White House spokesman, noted that the January increase was the fifth in a row and called Tuesday's report "a positive sign that indicates further improvements are in store for the economy."

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board said outstanding consumer debt rose a record \$6.1 billion in December. The report said the overall increase amounted to an annual growth rate of 21.25 percent.

Automotive sales continued strong, rising 1.2 percent from December and were 33.3 percent ahead of the level of January 1983. The \$21.3 billion in sales was a new record for a single month.

Food sales were up 2.7 percent from December with some of that rise attributed to the fact that prices also went up in January.

The January 2.2-percent jump in total sales compared to a 1.1-percent increase in November and a 1.7-percent rise in October.

Other details of the January report:

• Sales of durable goods, those expected to last three or more years, were up a slight 0.1 percent to a January total of \$35 billion.

• Sales of nondurable goods rose 3.3 percent in January in a total of \$69.4 billion. It was the largest monthly increase since May 1975 and followed a 1-percent rise in December.

• January's total sales reached \$104.4 billion compared with \$102.2 billion in December. The January sales were 13.1 percent above sales a year earlier.

	Year-to-Date Return on Investment	Total Assets Dec. 31, '83 (\$ million)	Total Assets Dec. 31, '82 (\$ million)
Templeton Foreign	+3.58%	\$ 31.5	\$ 1.7
Trustees Equity-Int'l. (Vanguard)	+3.52%	65.0
G. T. Pacific Fund	+2.80%	22.7	13.9
Transatlantic Fund (Kleinwort, Benson)	+1.49%	35.4	27.8
Scudder International	+1.31%	133.5	79.1
Kemper International	-0.20%	46.5	26.5
T. Rowe Price International	-1.38%	129.4	101.0
Merrill Lynch Pacific Fund	-0.40%	69.3	40.0
Canadian Fund (Calvin Bullock)	-5.18%	26.0	24.0
International Fund for Development	-5.74%
Investment Company of America	-6.00%
Putnam Fund for Growth	-6.77%
Putnam Fund for the Americas	-8.41%

Note: Trustees fund was not started until 1983.

Source: Lipper Analytical Services (Merrill Lynch provided its own year-to-date change).

The New York Times

International Mutual Funds Gain Favor, Outperform the Competition

By Yla Eason

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In Australia, there are the media stocks. Sweden has high-growth drug companies. Japan offers the electrical supply companies.

For many stock traders these days, the action is overseas, where a new type of international mutual fund is creating many opportunities for high returns on foreign stock markets. To participate, all an investor needs is \$500 — and a willingness to accept some risk.

Last year, and so far this year, these international mutual funds have outpaced domestic equity funds.

Even though foreign stocks were off a bit last week in reaction to the sell-off on Wall Street, their decline was much less severe than that of the U.S. stocks. And so far in 1984, through last Thursday, the return on investment for the international funds has been 0.74 percent, while the Dow Jones industrial average has slipped by 8.41 percent. The Standard & Poor's 500 index has lost 5.77 percent and equity mutual funds as a whole have declined by 7.60 percent.

Among the international funds, the Templeton Foreign Fund has been the best performer so far this year, with a 3.58-percent return on investment. The Trustees Comingled Equity-International Fund is second with 3.52 percent, and the GT Pacific Fund third with 2.8 percent.

The reason the international funds are ahead, according to A. Michael Lipper, president of Lipper Analytical Services Inc., which rates the funds, is that "overseas expansion is either just beginning or hasn't begun yet." This is in contrast to the situation in the United States, he said, where the economy "is ahead in a time phase — it expanded first, very rapidly, and later slowed down."

John M. Templeton, president of Templeton Foreign in St. Petersburg, Florida, is in agreement. Growth will be stronger internationally, he said, because "the recovery from the depressed period in business has just started, while the United States has already had a year and a half of prosperity."

Accordingly, individuals and institutions are trying to get in on the beginning of a recovery in other countries, hoping for the same spectacular stock appreciation they enjoyed here.

"There is growing recognition that nearly 50 percent of the world's equity market lies outside the United States," said Ann Margaret Ulrich, director of institutional marketing at Templeton Foreign, "and therefore 50 percent of the opportunity is outside the United States."

But there are risks as well. "Many of the foreign markets are very thin and it doesn't take a lot of volume to create a significant price change," said Mr. Lipper. Thus, he said, it takes fewer investors pulling out of a stock to lower its value quickly.

Another risk, he continued, is that "the law of (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Dollar Plunges, Gold and Silver Rise

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar plunged here and gold rose sharply in hectic trading apparently generated by a false rumor that President Ronald Reagan had suffered a heart attack. Silver broke the \$9-an-ounce mark.

The rumors began in the morning New York time and were later denied by the White House.

"You could feel it [the rumor] go around the trading room," said Henry Weiland, corporate trader at Credit Suisse, New York. "It completely overshadowed economic and political reports."

Overnight in Tokyo the dollar rose in 234.40 yen from 234.08, but in New York it fell to 233.6 yen from 234.27. New York markets were closed Monday for a holiday but some U.S. money centers were open.

In London, the pound rose on Tuesday to \$1.4235 from \$1.4180 and in New York it was \$1.4355, up from \$1.4197 on Friday.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.7371 DM, up from 2.7372. But in

New York, it closed at 2.7103, a plunge from 2.7475.

In Paris, the dollar finished at 8.4375 francs, up from 8.4225. But in New York it closed at 8.355 francs, down sharply from 8.445.

In Zurich gold rose to \$381.50 an ounce, from \$377.50. In London it finished at \$379.75 an ounce from \$377.25.

In New York, where it traded as high as \$386, Republic Bank closed contracts, supported it at the higher levels.

Rumors aside, the dollar has been on a downward slide since the beginning of February despite indications that U.S. interest rates will remain high. The dollar rose briefly Tuesday after the U.S. government reported retail sales at a stronger-than-expected level, but then it turned sharply lower.

"It's impressive that the dollar has weakened in the face of economic data that show the economy is much stronger than anticipated," said Ronald Lisching, economist at Chase Manhattan Bank. "It appears that the worsening U.S. trade account is beginning to take a toll and if that is so the dollar could decline quite rapidly."

A weaker dollar would eventually increase demand for goods overseas. But initially U.S. importers have to pay more for foreign goods and "trade accounts worsen quickly," Mr. Lisching said.

A bank dealer said, "It's a question of how far down we're going before finding a trading level. We could see a few more days of decline."

cash gold at \$383 an ounce, up from \$377.75 Monday. The New York Commodity Exchange settled the February contract at \$383.50, up from \$377.20.

Silver soared to \$9.09 an ounce on the cash market from \$8.72; the Comex settled it at \$9.09, up from \$8.70.

Fred Bogart, head of Republic's gold trading, said the rumors took gold and silver up and short-covering, buying to replace borrowed

Arco Is Said To Make Offer For Gulf Oil

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Atlantic Richfield Co. has offered to buy Gulf Oil Corp. for nearly \$11 billion, according to Wall Street sources.

Gulf was said Monday to have rejected the idea, at least at this early stage. If the transaction took place, however, it would be the biggest corporate merger in history — bigger even than the pending \$10.1-billion takeover of Getty Oil Co. by Texaco Inc.

[In New York, a Gulf spokesman said Monday that "no offer of a business combination with Arco has been received or sought by Gulf or would one be welcome." The Associated Press reported. He added, "The spreading of rumor to the contrary is but one more demonstration of the stock manipulation that has been going on."

In Los Angeles, Arco told Reuters that the company had not made an offer to purchase the shares or assets of Gulf. The company acknowledged, however, that its chairman, Robert O. Anderson, met separately with James E. Lee, chairman of Gulf, and T. Boone Pickens Jr., chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., to assess the Gulf situation several weeks ago.

A combination of Gulf and Arco would make Arco the fourth-largest U.S. oil company after Exxon Corp., Mobil Corp. and a merged Texaco-Getty. Arco and Gulf had combined sales of nearly \$55 billion in 1982, the latest year for which figures are available.

On Monday, the Federal Trade Commission gave Texaco antitrust clearance to acquire Getty. The commission's action suggested that Arco (or almost any big buyer) could get similar permission to buy Gulf.

Texaco-Getty would be only slightly smaller than Mobil, and Arco-Gulf would be only slightly smaller than Texaco-Getty. Thus all three enterprises would be vying over the next few years for the No. 2 position after Exxon.

By acquiring Gulf, Atlantic Richfield, now eighth-largest in the country, would leap ahead of Standard Oil Co. of California, the combined D.P. Co. and Conoco Inc., and Standard Oil Co. (Ohio).

Atlantic Richfield's offer, proposed "more or less informally" in the last few days, is said to have been made directly to Gulf's Mr. Lee by Arco's Mr. Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield.

As reconstructed from details provided by people on Wall Street and elsewhere, Mr. Anderson is understood to have spoken first a few days earlier with Mesa's Mr. Pickens. Mr. Pickens heads an investors' group that is trying to raise money on Wall Street for a bid to take over Gulf — an unwelcome bid, from Gulf's viewpoint.

Mr. Anderson is understood to have told Mr. Lee that he had talked with Mr. Pickens and felt that Mr. Pickens was "very serious" in his search for partners to take over Gulf.

Mr. Pickens could not be reached for comment Monday, the Lincoln's Birthday holiday.

Mr. Anderson is also said to have told Mr. Lee that Arco would "like to do something friendly" and to have said it was willing to pay Gulf's stockholders between \$65 and \$70 a share for their stock.

At \$65 a share, Gulf's 165 million shares would bring \$10.7 billion. At \$70 a share, the total price would be nearly \$11.6 billion.

Atlantic Richfield is known to have exceptionally large resources at its disposal, but it would probably pay for Gulf with cash plus some kind of high-quality Arco securities.

In Tuesday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Gulf shares closed at \$57.625, up \$3.25. The rise presumably was in reaction to the reports of an Arco offer to buy Gulf.



Robert O. Anderson

N.Y. Stocks Post Strong Increase

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, bouncing off a 10-month low, overcame false rumors about President Ronald Reagan's health Tuesday to score its second largest gain of the new year.

IBM, Sears, Roebuck and General Motors paced the rebound. Takeover actions and speculation involving Gulf Oil, Atlantic Richfield, Houston Natural Gas and Coastal Corp. provided some action.

The Dow Jones industrial average spurred 13.71 to 1,163.84, the biggest gain since it climbed 16.31 Jan. 4. It skidded 10.57 to 1,150.13 Monday, the lowest level since it finished at 1,145.32 on April 12, 1983. Prior to this session, the Dow had skidded 136.51 since Jan. 6.

The Dow transportation average, helped by a recommendation on railroad stocks from Merrill Lynch, rose 6.26 to 514.07 but the Dow utilities average lost 0.10 to 125.53.

Advances led declines 1,021-641, among the 2,042 issues traded. Big Board volume rose to 91.8 million shares from the 78.5 million traded Monday, the second slowest session of the year.

"The market was oversold and the Dow has been holding at the 1,150 level," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "So, there is a little bit of bargain hunting in quality stocks."

Despite the rebound, "nothing much has changed," said Kevin Keane of Southwest Securities, Dallas. "Interest rates are still high. The economy is still healthy. The budget deficits are still large."

Investors shrugged off rumors that President Reagan had suffered a heart attack. The White House denied the report but the price of gold and silver climbed.

American Telephone & Telegraph, which issued stock was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 16 1/4. AT&T "old" stock firmed up 1/4 to 63 1/4.

Houston Natural Gas rose 9 1/4 to 43 1/4 and Coastal Corp. (ex-dividend) skidded 2 1/4 to 34 1/4. The companies Monday dropped takeover bids for each other.

Long Island Lighting, which lost 1 1/4 Monday, was fourth on the list, up 3/4 to 7 1/4. LICO said the next six months will be crucial for the financially ailing utility that is pulling out of a nuclear plant in Oswego County, New York.

IBM rose 2 1/4 to 111. Sears, Roebuck 1 1/4 to 37 and CBS 3/4 to 65 1/4. The three companies have signed a joint videotex pact.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Feb. 14, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.0925	4.281	112.78	0.1825	136.10	136.10	136.10
Brussels	36.095	7.0225	20.47	6.65	33.28	18.16	25.0825
Frankfurt	2.0925	4.281	112.78	0.1825	136.10	136.10	136.10
London	1.624	3.204	12.070	2.2945	42.010	92.75	217.0
Milan	1.48025	2.9724	61.64	199.92	56.92	30.63	7.20
New York	1.0000	2.0000	6.5533	0.7037	35.55	2.712	200.40
Paris	6.444	11.945	207.71	5.085	27.030	16.080	3.607
Tokyo	22.25	32.54	62.45	27.65	72.93	112.31	164.00
Zurich	2.0925	4.281	112.78	0.1825	136.10	136.10	136.10
1 EUR	0.8175	0.5773	2.2432	0.9175	1.30020	2.5209	45.9575
1 SDR	1.3625	2.7250	55.166	6.1625	123.25	6.1625	123.25

Source: Reuters

(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)

Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 100

N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	S.F.	Yen
Swiss	0.706	1.412	4.537	0.882	44.95	2.0000	2.0000
Austrian	1.356	2.712	8.436	1.764	88.20	4.0000	4.0000
Belgian	36.095	7.0225	20.47	6.65	33.28	18.16	25.0825
Canadian	1.341	2.682	8.436	1.764	88.20	4.0000	4.0000
Danish	1.356	2.712	8.436	1.764	88.20	4.0000	4.0000
French	6.444	11.945	207.71	5.085	27.030	16.080	3.607
German	22.25	32.54	62.45	27.65	72.93	112.31	164.00
Italian	1.48025	2.9724	61.64	199.92	56.92	30.63	7.20
Japanese	22.25	32.54	62.45	27.65	72.93	112.31	164.00
Norwegian	1.356	2.712	8.436	1.764	88.20	4.0000	4.0000
Portuguese	1.356	2.712	8.436	1.764	88.20	4.0000	4.0000
Spanish	1.356	2.712	8.436	1.764	88.20	4.0000	4.0000
Swedish	1.356	2.712	8.436	1.764	88.20	4.0000	4.0000
Swiss	0.706	1.412	4.537	0.882	44.95	2.0000	2.0000
Swedish	1.356	2.712	8.436	1.764	88.20	4.0000	4.0000
Swiss	0.706	1.412	4.537	0.882	44.95	2.0000	2.0000
Swiss	0.706	1.412	4.537	0.882	44.95	2.0000	2.0000

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Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 100

N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
Geo/Gen	3144	50	15 1/2	20	+ 1/2
Trans. Int'l	2380	25 1/2	23	24 1/2	+ 1/2
World A	1728	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	+ 1/2
Chry	1340	54	52 1/2	54	+ 1/2
Echidn	1240	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/2
Car/Gen	1168	34	32 1/2	33 1/2	+ 1/2
Gen/Int'l	1000	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/2
Paycom's	930	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/2
AMEX TIEs	800	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2

[illegible]

Q		R	
64%	Q24	220	32
64%	Q25	32	32
64%	Q26	32	32
64%	Q27	32	32
64%	Q28	32	32
64%	Q29	32	32
64%	Q30	32	32
64%	Q31	32	32
64%	Q32	32	32
64%	Q33	32	32
64%	Q34	32	32
64%	Q35	32	32
64%	Q36	32	32
64%	Q37	32	32
64%	Q38	32	32
64%	Q39	32	32
64%	Q40	32	32
64%	Q41	32	32
64%	Q42	32	32
64%	Q43	32	32
64%	Q44	32	32
64%	Q45	32	32
64%	Q46	32	32
64%	Q47	32	32
64%	Q48	32	32
64%	Q49	32	32
64%	Q50	32	32
64%	Q51	32	32
64%	Q52	32	32
64%	Q53	32	32
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BUSINESS

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other countries is a loss of export rights. "Many countries are reluctant to disclose so much information to a company's prospects," says the \$555 million fund. "The Securities and Exchange Commission last December compared with the \$1 billion mutual fund mix and is up from \$314 million in 1962. Lipper estimates that of this gain is represented. The rest has been a significant growth compared with the : of market per the international fund significant return on in- put, on a reinvested- fund, international mix at an average of 3 over the Dow rose 2 and the Standard portfolio 22.59 per cent. mutual funds a percent only a 17.63 percent in 1962.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Toyota Reports 13% Profit Increase For Half, Sees Flat Earnings in Year

TOKYO (Reuters) — Toyota Motor Corp. said Tuesday that, for the half ended Dec. 31, it had after-tax profit of 100.31 billion yen (\$429 million), up 13 percent from 89.02 billion yen a year earlier.

The big automaker said that it expects parent company after-tax profit for the year ending June 30 to be about the same as the 201.37 billion yen (\$860 million) it earned last year.

Sales are expected to rise to 5.3 trillion yen from 4.893 trillion last year, aided by increased domestic sales despite rugged competition among automakers, a company spokesman said.

The spokesman added that the company hopes to pay a dividend of 15 yen a share, unchanged from last year.

CBS, IBM and Sears Planning Venture

NEW YORK (Reuters) — CBS Inc. said Tuesday that it, International Business Machines Corp. and Sears, Roebuck & Co. have formed an equally owned joint venture to start developing a commercial videotape service to households with home or personal computers.

The company said the service, which will not be available for several years, would not require a special terminal and would be accessible on many popular home and personal computers.

It said the system would be open to a wide variety of advertisers, retailers, publishers and financial-service providers.

West German Prices Rose in Month

WIESBADEN (Reuters) — West German wholesale prices rose 0.7 percent in January from December, and were 3.4 percent above a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office said Tuesday.

Bonn Asks 5-Year Term for Banker

COLOGNE (AP) — The prosecution demanded a five-year prison term Tuesday for a former banker, Iwan David Herstatt, who is accused of fraud in the biggest bankruptcy in West German history.

In his closing statement, state prosecutor Manfred Wilms blamed Mr. Herstatt, who faces 10 years in jail, for the 1.2 billion Deutsche mark (\$439 million) collapse of Herstatt Bank, which threatened to wipe out deposits of some 50,000 customers a decade ago.

Six former managers and foreign-exchange dealers from Herstatt Bank were sent to prison in 1979 in connection with the case.

Firm to Go Ahead With Amfas Bid

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — Nationale Nederlanden NV said it would go ahead with its earlier planned bid for all shares outstanding of Amfas Groep NV after the two insurers reached agreement on a merger.

Nationale, which already owns more than 40 percent of Amfas's shares, said its bid is in line with earlier indications of one Nationale share with a face value of 10 guilders (\$3.22) and 140 guilders cash for each two Amfas shares with a face value of 20 guilders.

Amfas had 2.4 million shares outstanding at the end of 1982. Its shares were quoted at 152.50 guilders Tuesday. Nationale shares were quoted at 215.50 guilders Tuesday.

8,000-Mile Submarine Cable Cleared

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — One of the world's longest submarine cables, a \$408-million link between Singapore and France, was given the go-ahead Tuesday when representatives from 21 companies signed an agreement for the project.

The cable is to be the first to connect Asia, Africa and Europe and will have eight segments linking Singapore to France via Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Italy.

The 13,000-kilometer (8,000-mile) cable is scheduled to be operational in early 1986.

Wholesale Prices in Japan Unchanged

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan's unadjusted January wholesale prices were unchanged in January from the previous month. In December, wholesale prices rose 0.1 percent from November.

Wholesale prices were 1.4 percent below a year earlier, the 13th consecutive month of declines from the previous year.

New Funds Outperform Other Mutuals

(Continued from Page 9)

the last in other countries is not as protective of investors' rights as in this country." Some countries do not have stringent disclosure laws for companies, he said, so the investor has less information to use to analyze a company's prospects.

While the \$559 million invested in the nine international funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission last December is small compared with the \$104.4 billion in the mutual fund market over all, it is up from \$314 million in 1982. Mr. Lipper estimates that \$100 million of that gain is return on investment. The rest, he said, came from a "significant growth in sales."

When compared with the standard barometers of market performance, the international funds show a significant return on investment.

Last year, on a reinvested-dividends basis, international mutual funds soared by an average of 32.08 percent, while the Dow rose 26.06 percent and the Standard and Poor's portfolio 22.59 percent. Meanwhile, mutual funds as a group averaged only a 17.63-percent gain during 1983.

If the dollar weakens significantly, as market analysts have predicted, the assets of the overseas funds will have added value because the currencies of the foreign countries will rise in relation to the dollar. Should the foreign stocks be sold and translated back into U.S. dollars, they would bring in more dollars than at the current rate of exchange.

But if the dollar does remain strong, there would still be profit opportunities overseas, according to Henry de Visser, vice president of the Transatlantic Fund in New York, the fourth-ranked international fund so far this year, with a 1.49 percent return. "I am not frightened by news of pending devaluations," he said. "We can find exporting companies that benefit from that."

For example, he said, the "profitability was enormous" for a Swedish drug company after a krona devaluation. Because the company exported most of its products, the dollars it received for its goods had more spending power in Sweden.

Murray Ohio Names Chief

BRENTWOOD, Tennessee — Murray Ohio Manufacturing Co. said its president, John N. Anderson, has been named chief executive officer, succeeding William M. Hannon, who continues as chairman.

Germans Report Gain in Trade

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — West Germany posted a trade surplus with the United States last year for the first time since 1979, the West German Statistics Office said Tuesday.

The office said West Germany's surplus with the United States totaled 5.12 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.87 billion).

West Germany exports to the United States rose 1.7 percent in 1983 as imports from the United States declined 1.6 percent from the previous year.

Japan Machine Orders

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese machinery orders, excluding ships, fell 26 percent in December to an adjusted 448.4 billion yen (\$1.92 billion) from November, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday.

White House to Study Wine Proposal

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — California wine is to be on the agenda Thursday at the White House when the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade takes up the politically sensitive issue of whether to continue administration opposition to a bill to protect California wine makers from foreign competition.

Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to President Ronald Reagan, is urging the administration to change its earlier position opposing import restrictions on wines.

The U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, and all other key advisers on trade, including Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, are reported to feel strongly that the White House should maintain its opposition to the bill.

Thursday's meeting is being viewed in trade circles as a chance for both sides to present their final arguments to Mr. Reagan.

Major farm groups have mounted heavy lobbying campaigns to persuade legislators from agricultural states to withdraw their support of the bill, which has a majority of the House and Senate as co-sponsors.

The National Corn Growers Association sent letters last Wednesday urging 12 congressmen to reconsider their sponsorship of the bill. They said the effort was "ill-timed" because it comes just as the administration is trying to disavow the European Community

Governor Says Fed Has Intervened Recently to Steady Dollar

By Peter Torday

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Nancy Teeters, a Federal Reserve Board governor, said the Fed has been intervening recently on foreign exchange markets to curb the volatility of the dollar.

In an interview at the end of her term as a governor, Mrs. Teeters added that "there has been a much greater reception in intervention at the Fed than at the Treasury."

But she also said the amounts were not large. "Major intervention would require joint intervention with the Treasury," she said.

Mrs. Teeters also said that some intervention took place in late January. Last week, the deputy Treasury secretary, R.T. McNamara, said the United States had not intervened in recent days.

U.S. authorities have rarely intervened since President Ronald Reagan took office in 1980. Fed reports show that it bought jointly with the Bank of Japan \$29.6 mil-

lion equivalent of yen between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1 last year.

Before that, the United States bought \$71.5 million of yen and \$182.6 million of Deutsche marks between July 29 and Aug. 5. Intervention from November in January will be made public in March.

While many at the Fed feel intervention is useful for "taking the bloom off speculation," Mrs. Teeters said, the Treasury "just doesn't believe" in intervention.

She noted that the Fed enters the markets on its own and cited as an example intervention after the assassination attempt on Mr. Reagan on March 30, 1981.

Mrs. Teeters also said she believed the dollar could fall abruptly when the correction occurs.

The strong dollar "has continued in the face of our own persistent expectation that it was going to decline," she said. "Our staff has been predicting a decline for the past 18 months."

Mrs. Teeters said she is forecasting a decline of around 15 percent

in the international value of the dollar, to about 230 DM.

She said that the Fed staff now holds a similar view. "Their projections are of that general order," she said.

But Mrs. Teeters said the inflationary impact would be moderate, spread over time and would not necessarily imply tighter monetary policy.

She also said many would welcome a falling dollar because it would help correct the sharp fall in net exports, which she called "the worst part" of the economic outlook.

Mrs. Teeters, who will remain a governor until a replacement is nominated and approved, said she believed the current thrust of Fed policy is correct and that the economy is on track.

The Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker, said last week that the Fed has maintained the same degree of reserve restraint since last autumn.

Mrs. Teeters said: "It looks like we're going to have a good year."

She forecast 4 percent gross national product growth, slowing to 3.5 percent next year, around the midpoint of predictions by her colleagues.

But she acknowledged that this would depend on interest rates staying where they are and inflation remaining subdued.

If the dollar fell, reversing capital inflows, and budget deficits remained unchecked, Mrs. Teeters said, interest rates would rise as the market discounted a clash between private and government credit demands.

Mrs. Teeters said Fed analysts suspected that the dollar's international value recently has been supported by "safe-haven" inflows from the Middle East and Latin America.

These circumstances are new, and while she did not predict a recession this year, the risks are increasing, she said.

Mrs. Teeters also said a tighter monetary policy is unlikely. Such a move "depends entirely on the

economy. It's possible you could get conflicting signals" that might lead to a tightening, she added.

In contrast, Mrs. Teeters said she was not aware of any discreet political pressure on the Fed to ease monetary policy as the election campaign gets under way.

"The main pressure usually comes from the secretary of the Treasury and he usually does it publicly," she said. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said last week that there could be a recession unless proper fiscal and monetary policies were put into effect.

"I find it most disturbing that Treasury asks us to decrease the rate of money growth and to lower interest rates," Mrs. Teeters said.

Mrs. Teeters, the only woman on the Fed board, was appointed by former President Jimmy Carter.

She has not yet decided on a new job and says she expects to be replaced because of Mr. Reagan's desire to name his own person.

We are pleased to announce the following appointments:

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Vice-President and Branch Manager

Benjamin E. Bensinger III
Vice-President, Investments

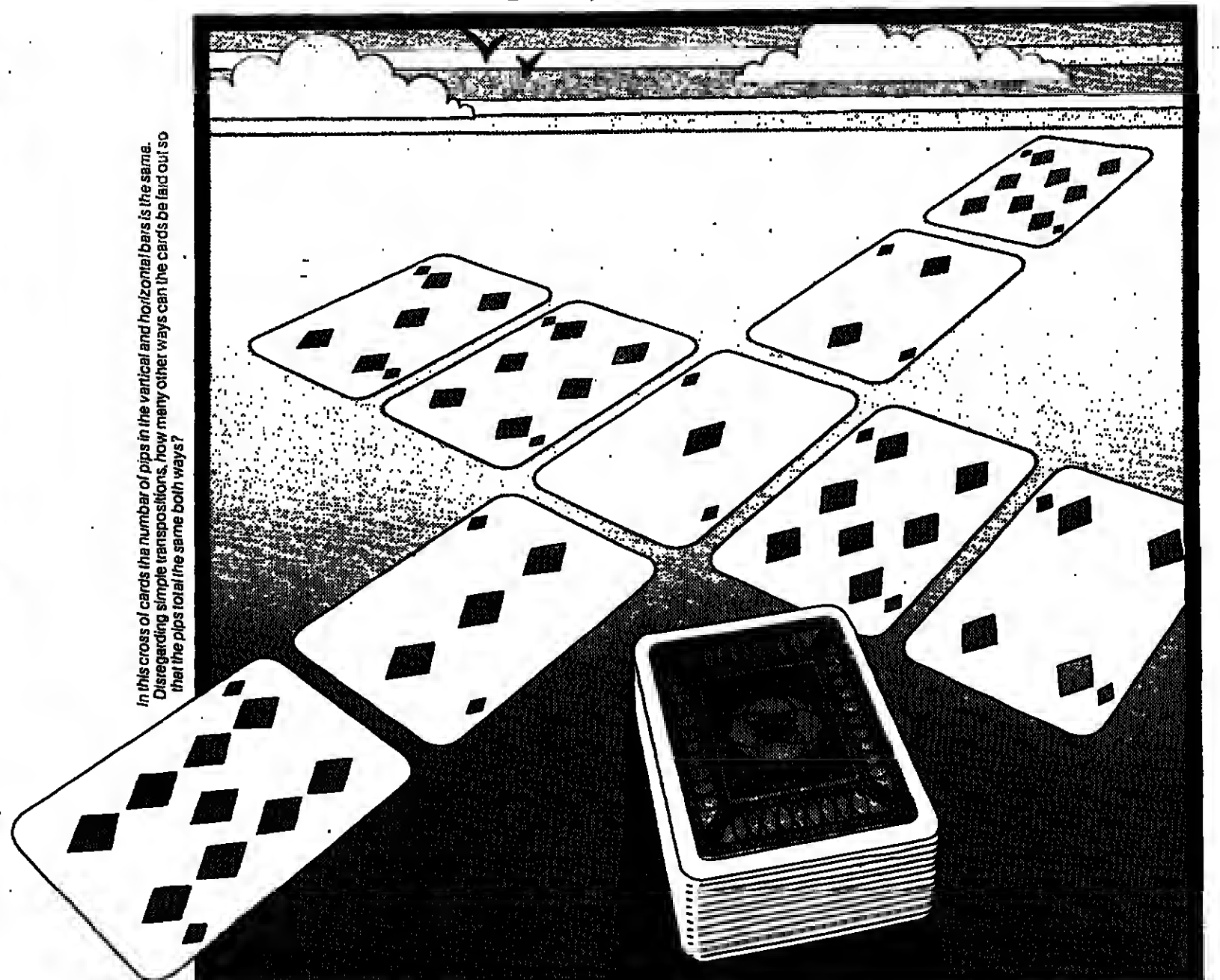
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Japanese Take Lead in Supercomputers

Americans Say New Machines Are Easier to Use, Have Wider Application

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. scientists say the Japanese have forged ahead in the race for sophisticated supercomputers, by creating machines that are more agile, easier to use and aimed at a wider market than the specialized ones currently made in the United States.

The implications, they say, are that the Japanese advances could mean stiff competition for such U.S. makers of large business computers as International Business Machines Corp.

"What's revolutionary is that these fast Japanese machines could be used by business or government," said Steven A. Orszag, a computer scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of the first U.S. researchers to test the new Japanese machines.

"In the past, the uses of supercomputers have been very much specialized and mainly scientific."

Supercomputers work up to 200 times more quickly than large general-purpose business computers. The United States has long held the lead in their manufacture, but Japan in the past few years has been racing to catch up.

The new Japanese supercomputers are roughly equal in speed to U.S. ones, according to U.S. researchers, but in other respects they are clearly superior. They can, for example, be much more easily programmed for specialized tasks than can their U.S. cousins.

Moreover, they are apparently compatible with standard U.S. computers used in business. This means, essentially, that enormous data-processing tasks, for example, handling mountains of Social Security forms, could be done with great ease by one of the new Japanese supercomputers instead of by dozens of standard ones, and done with high speed.

"These machines looked very impressive on paper," said Robert L. McCrory, director of the Laboratory for Laser Energetics at the University of Rochester. "Now we know they're good."

Led by Hitachi Ltd. and Fujitsu Ltd., the Japanese advances have effectively ended the monopoly in high-performance computing held by the United States.

In 1982, Fujitsu, a leading Japanese electronics and computer manufacturer, announced it would market a machine as good as or

better than the fastest U.S. supercomputer. That boast has now become fact. U.S. researchers returning from trips to Japan are starting to report impressive results of complex tests run on the new Japanese machines, especially the Fujitsu VP-200. Such scientists included Mr. Orszag and Raul Mendez of the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California.

Praise for the Japanese machines also comes from the world's largest user of supercomputers, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, which designs nuclear weapons for the Department of Energy. "This is the first real evidence we've had that they're accomplishing what they set out to do," John Ranelletti, head of computation at Livermore, said. "It's also clear this is just one milestone. What they're aiming for is machines 100 times as fast."

Supercomputers sell for \$5 million to \$15 million each, and in the past have been used mainly for scientific problems involving billions of calculations. Toward the end of last year, there were only 75 of them in the world, mainly being used to design nuclear weapons, explore fusion energy, forecast weather and break secret codes. In addition, industry uses them increasingly for such tasks as designing aircraft wings and simulating underground oil reservoirs.

Until recently, virtually all supercomputers were made by two U.S. companies, Cray Research Inc. and Control Data Corp., both of Minneapolis. In a familiar technique, the Japanese borrowed U.S. designs and improved them.

"Fujitsu has taken the best features of Cray, CDC, and IBM architectures and put them all together," Mr. Orszag said.

Cray, historically the industry leader, in 1976 installed its first supercomputer. It packed 350,000 silicon chips into a space little bigger than a telephone booth. The latest Cray machine, known as the X-MP, is roughly equal to the new Japanese supercomputers in terms of speed. The Cray company said it is closely watching the Japanese advances.

"For the first six months these machines are going to create lots of smoke," said Peter A. Gregory, vice president for corporate development at Cray Research. "All you can do is keep your head down until the air clears. The real test is

going to be how fast they work on actual problems, rather than short programs meant to demonstrate a single aspect of their performance."

Mr. Orszag said the new Fujitsu VP-200 is more sophisticated than its U.S. brethren since it can use standard programs, known as off-the-shelf software, rather than special software that can take hundreds of hours to prepare.

"This means two things," he said. "First, the machines are accessible to people who don't know much about computers. Second, the programs are portable and can be moved from computer to computer. That's important because software development today represents up to 90 percent of the cost of using a supercomputer. The Japanese advances will bring down costs dramatically."

"One doesn't care so much about small differences in speed," he added. "What's important is ease of use. We didn't realize until a very short time ago what an effort the Japanese had made on this point."

Even more remarkable, according to Mr. Orszag and other U.S. researchers, is that the new Fujitsu supercomputer is apparently compatible with software made by IBM, the world's largest maker of computers. Thus the computer could have myriad new applications.

"They're clearly thinking about the IBM market," said Kenneth G. Wilson of Cornell University, a recent Nobel laureate and expert on supercomputers. "The only way we'll find out for sure is when we actually get machines over here and start running standard problems on them. If the Japanese have really achieved IBM compatibility and can manufacture large numbers of these machines, they will get into serious competition with IBM, with serious results for the United States."

An IBM spokesman said the company as a rule will not comment on new products put out by competitors.

Researchers in the United States say they are troubled by the new Japanese entries, not only because of the potential loss of markets for Americans, but because the United States could become dependent on foreign manufacturers for high-speed computers and chips that are critical to sensitive aspects of national security.

British Industry Raised Output In December

Reuters

LONDON — British industrial production rose a provisional 0.6 percent in December after a 0.4-percent increase in November, the central statistical office said Tuesday.

The December production index was 3.6 percent higher than it had been a year earlier.

The index of manufacturing output rose 0.9 percent in December to stand 3.6 percent above a year earlier. Manufacturing output had risen 0.3 percent in November.

In 1983 as a whole, the output of the production industries was 2.5 percent higher than it had been in 1982, the statistical office said. Manufacturing output rose 1.5 percent while oil and gas extraction increased 0.9 percent.

Industrial output in the fourth quarter rose 1.1 percent from the third quarter. Manufacturing output increased 0.9 percent.

Swiss Trade Deficit Widened in January

Reuters

BERN — The Swiss trade deficit widened to 1 billion francs (\$447.23 million) in January from 147.1 million in December, the Federal Customs Office said Tuesday.

The deficit was 58.8 percent higher than in January 1983, it said. January imports rose to 5.36 billion francs from 5.19 billion in December, while exports fell to 4.36 billion francs from 5.05 billion, it added.

Italy Asks the Vatican to Put Business Of Its Bank Under Law of the State

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ROME — The Italian government called on the Vatican Tuesday to put the Italian business of its bank under Italian law.

In a speech to the Senate, Treasury Minister Giovanni Goria said publicly for the first time what government and banking officials had been demanding since the collapse of the Banco Ambrosiano in 1982. The downfall of Italy's largest private bank disclosed that its chairman, Roberto Calvi, had been misusing his bank's longstanding relationship with the Vatican bank.

Mr. Calvi, whose body was found hanging under a London bridge in 1982, had exploited the extrajurisdiction of the Vatican bank and circumvented Italian banking laws to build a huge, fraudulent financial empire.

In his speech, Mr. Goria, using the careful diplomatic language that marks Italian relations with the independent state within Rome, said "one of the possible solutions could be to envisage the creation, on the initiative of the Vatican bank, of an Italian branch."

The minister, a Christian Democrat and therefore close to the Roman Catholic Church, said the Institute for Religious Works — the official name of the bank — would then come under the same regulations and supervision as any foreign bank doing business in Italy. He added pointedly that the bank should channel all its business with Italians through this branch.

Currently, Mr. Goria said, "the peculiar geographical position of Vatican City, characterized by the absence of border controls, would make hard to enforce restrictions on residents without obtaining at the same time the collaboration of Vatican State authorities." He then

proposed the creation of an Italian branch of the bank.

Mr. Calvi, whose death was ruled a suicide, and Michele Sindona, who is serving a 25-year prison term for fraud in the United States, for many years used the Vatican bank as a channel to move funds for their foreign ventures. When Banco Ambrosiano went bankrupt, \$1.3 billion in loans were outstanding against it. Most of this money had been lent to dummy companies created by Mr. Calvi, of which the Vatican bank was the owner or partial owner of record.

A joint Vatican-Italian commission has been discussing Italian demands that the Vatican accept responsibility for some of the debts. Mr. Goria, however, refused to disclose details of a suggested settlement of what he called "the bitter and worrisome" Ambrosiano affair.

The minister said not all the details had been agreed upon. But he said publicly for the first time that representatives of the Italian government, the Vatican bank and the foreign creditor banks had been negotiating for several months to find a formula for meeting part of Ambrosiano's indebtedness.

"The financial contribution of the Vatican bank" is a "significant aspect" of the negotiations, Mr. Goria said. He refrained from disclosing any details, in order, he said, "not to interfere with delicate negotiations still under way."

Banking sources have reported that the Institute for Religious Works had agreed last week to a draft formula under which it would contribute \$250 million to a total settlement of more than \$600 million of Ambrosiano's debts. A final meeting was reported scheduled for next Friday in Switzerland.

Mr. Goria declared that, contrary to reports current here, the

negotiations on the settlement of the controversy between Italy and the Vatican over the Ambrosiano collapse were in no way linked to the political negotiations between both parties on the revision of the 55-year-old concordat, a treaty on the relationship between the Vatican and Italy.

The new treaty is reported to be ready for signature, possibly Friday. It is widely assumed here that the draft treaty had not been completed until the divisive issue of the Vatican's recognition of a share of the responsibility for the Ambrosiano debt had been agreed upon.

The placing of the Vatican bank's foreign business under Italian control would complete a process of restricting its activity that was begun after the Ambrosiano scandal erupted. Pope John Paul II removed management of the bank from what had amounted to full control by its chairman, Archbishop Paul C. Marinkus, by appointing a supervisory panel of lay bankers.

Saudi Group Set To Monitor Firms

The Associated Press

RIYADH — Financial positions of companies operating in Saudi Arabia are to be monitored by a five-member working group formed recently by the Ministry of Commerce, according to the Saudi Gazette.

Previously, companies had been lax in filing annual financial statements as required by law, and the ministry did not have enough staff to police compliance, the deputy commerce minister, Abdul-Rahman al-Zamil, was quoted Monday as saying.

OECD Seminar Called Worthwhile

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A two-day seminar on ways to improve economic performance ended Tuesday with senior ministers from the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development agreeing that the exercise was worthwhile.

The recurrent phrase uttered in press briefings and encounters with delegates was that it was an opportunity for "a frank, constructive exchange of views."

"There was more consensus on issues than I would have thought possible," said Beryl W. Sprinkel, undersecretary of the U.S. Treasury and head of the U.S. delegation.

The conference — the OECD's first extraordinary ministerial meeting — was not designed to produce any specific achievements.

Thus, while there was broad general agreement, there were no specific measures proposed on how governments might harmonize their thoughts with political realities. The broad agreements involved the desirability of reducing public spending and government deficits, the need for structural change to encourage investment and employment, and renewed commitment to an open international trade and finance system.

The only concrete proposal came from Finance Minister Jacques Delors of France, who originally proposed the idea for the special ministerial meeting. He suggested that the OECD widen its horizon from the traditional focus on short-term developments to a broader medium-term framework that would analyze the consequences of policies taken as well as those not taken.

He also proposed that the organization look at trade and finance issues as a package rather than as separate subjects.

But the most potentially divisive issue — the continuing and projected large U.S. budget deficits and the attendant impact on domestic and foreign interest rates, the dollar's exchange rate and economic growth rates inside and outside the United States — did not provoke a major discussion.

The ministers took at face value Mr. Sprinkel's assurances that "efforts to get the deficit down are serious."

Mr. Sprinkel said that "there is no dispute between the administration and the Congress on the need to reduce the federal deficit; the debate centers on how that objective might best be accomplished."

He told a press briefing that "I think there was a favorable reaction, but I'm not convinced there was widespread conviction we will make major progress this year."

There was more skirmishing about the proper role of government policy in facilitating structural change and in directing investments to new growth areas. The issue threatens to be a major irritant to international relations this decade. There are deeply held, conflicting views on this question, which was treated superficially at

the meeting, with opposing sides stating their views.

On one side are the United States and West Germany, which believe that market forces are best left alone to allow competition between companies and supply-demand factors to influence industrial development. At the other end are countries like France and Japan, which believe in setting an industrial policy to direct development.

The international debt problems of developing countries also was treated superficially. The official line espoused by industrialized governments is that domestic adjustment in the indebted countries coupled with economic recovery in the industrialized world and an increase in financial flows to the debtor countries will keep the debt problem manageable.

Willy de Clercq, vice prime minister of Belgium, presented an alternative view, but his comments drew no reaction from the floor.

Mr. de Clercq's point of departure was that it might be useful "to weigh the danger that a bad policy mix in certain big industrialized countries might hold for the continuation of the recovery now under way in the OECD area" and, ultimately, on the debt situation of countries already in difficulty.

He therefore called on governments "to think about the possibility and advisability of modifying, at the time of debt reschedulings or new loans, the foreign currency component of the debtor countries' foreign debt — where in some cases the dollar predominates — so as to make that component mirror more closely the foreign currency distribution in the foreign trade of the countries concerned."

"One consequence of the use of such an arrangement might be a marked fall in interest burdens, since the rate of interest of a good many currencies is lower than that of the dollar."

"Another might be that some international banks could lend in their country's currency, which would make them readier to grant financing."

"This system might also help, albeit marginally, to make the international system more secure. The banks for which the dollar is the domestic currency are not only providing the developing countries with dollar funds, they are also lending, via the interbank market, to international banks, which in turn are financing the developing countries' indebtedness; some would therefore appear to be taking a double risk."

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GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY

AUFRUF ZUR INTERNATIONALEN ANGEBOTSANFRAGE
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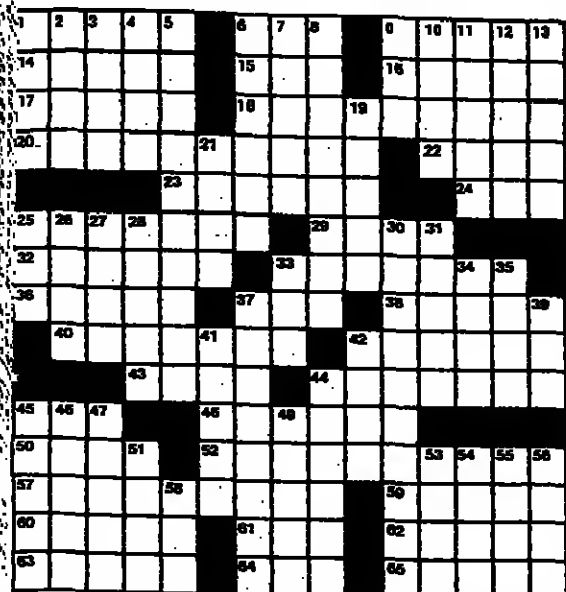
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ACROSS

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5 Gatos,
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14 Mushroom
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15 High mountain
16 Type of
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17 Up to the time
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18 Yellow-
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44 Finish a dive
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46 Like some
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47 Pronounce-
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49 Habit
51 Females
53 Surf sound
54 Actress
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Merrill
55 Dash
56 Loch—
58 Anger

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY DAD SAYS HE OWES MONEY TO EVERYBODY EXCEPT ME."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to form
four ordinary words.

UNSEE
LAFAT
RANCOB
SURJIT

Answer the Jumbles tomorrow.
Yesterday's Jumble: PUTTY STAIN ANYONE RAMROD.
Answer: What the invisible man's mother or father
must have been—A "TRANS-PARENT!"

WEATHER

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WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST

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PEANUTS

1. Little bug!
2. Poor guy...
3. His kind only live for a few weeks.
4. He has what is known as a short shelf life.

BLONDIE

1. Yoo-hoo, Dagwood, I need you to fix the sink.
2. What do you think you're doing?
3. Oh, just looking for my tools.

BEETLE BAILEY

1. It's a funny thing about curves.
2. They look good from any angle.

ANDY CAPP

1. You're out of condition, pal! What's been doing to you?
2. Late nights studying the rules?
3. Make a wish.

WIZARD OF ID

1. Bung fell in the well!
2. Hold on, we sent for a ladder.
3. What should I do in the meantime?
4. Make a wish.

REX MORGAN

1. I felt like saying something to those two miserable gooks, but not being a member here, I thought I'd better keep my mouth shut.
2. Since I am a member you have my permission to go back and tell them.
3. I wouldn't be nearly so effective now, I'm not as mad as I was.
4. Is Paul still here at the club?
5. I think so, down in the grill.

GARFIELD

1. What would happen if people were cats and cats were people?
2. That's an easy one.
3. Dogs would soon become extinct.

A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY

By José Donoso; translated by David Pritchard with Suzanne Jill Levine. 352 pp. \$16.95.

Knopf, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Charles Champlin

AFTER the hot-house intimacy of some serious contemporary fiction—alienation, nihilism and emotional twitches meticulously and artfully detailed—it is breathtaking to encounter the wild, untrammelled imaginings of the fable makers whose language these days is so frequently Spanish.

Donoso, a Chilean who studied at Princeton, has been a writer in residence at three American universities and now is living again in Chile. "The Obscene Bird of Night" (1973) probably is the best-known of his four earlier novels.

In "A House in the Country," he addresses the readers constantly, reminding us that his fable is indeed a fable, whose aims do not include verisimilitude. His children—there are many—have no more specific identity than the figures in a Poussin painting, he explains; they exist only to form a composition with the landscape, which in the novel is a landscape of rampaging political satire.

A vast, castle-sized country home sits amid a vast mountain-rimmed plain. An iron fence, built of gold-tipped spears, protects the immense Ventura clan from the cannibals who are said to lurk in the distant seas of grass.

The Venturas are immensely wealthy, sustained by the sales of gold leaf mined and beaten by native herds. Once a year, the senior Venturas leave, in an elegant procession that sounds like the Rose Parade with only one sponsor, for an all-day picnic at a distant glade. The procession is partly for pleasure, partly an assertion of the family's wealth and of their secure command of the countryside.

The Ventura children—Donoso counts 36 cousins—are left at home under the eye of a giant majordomo, who is chosen for his size and replaced usually by a smaller one.

The phantasmagorical events are, to a degree, a coded commentary on the "Lord of the Flies" the children warring among themselves and with the adults, who have at them horrifically.

Yet Donoso is continually at our elbow to remind us that none of it is real. Time is elastic; the events seem to have required days or months, but the parents imagine their homeward journey is taking place the same day they set forth.

Even without Donoso's nudging, it is easy and provocative to read "A House in the Country" as a much-elaborated parable of the traditional Central and South American oligarchies (the country is not named) with their unimaginable gaps between the haves and the have-nots, with the corrupting, desensitizing and enervating effects of great wealth sustained without compassion or creativity over many

BOOKS

A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY

By José Donoso; translated by David Pritchard with Suzanne Jill Levine. 352 pp. \$16.95.

Knopf, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Charles Champlin

OBSERVER

Humility Is for Wackos

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Mayor Edward I. Koch has just published a book titled "Mayor," which is notable — possibly revolutionary — for its absence of humility.

For reasons beyond me, the critics are outraged by the mayor's self-portrait of a decent, upright, far-sighted, brave, straight-forward, can-do guy. They don't think a humble mayor would admit to being so satisfied with himself, so proud of his ability to top everybody else's joke and always have the last word. They say a humble mayor would find at least one other person besides himself to drape in a line of praise.

I hope Mayor Koch will not list me among his "wackos," when the time comes to write the sequel, if I say that these are the very reasons I think his book admirable.

Mayor Koch is not a humble man, and by writing a book that swaggers and thumps its chest he has performed a priceless service to the dismal art of politicians' literature. In the past, politicians producing books have been bound to certain deadening conventions, the worst of which was the obligation to present themselves as oozing masses of humility. Some politicians could stretch this a bit by boasting about their humility, and others could even be slightly arrogant about their humility.

Mayor Koch has shown that it is now possible for a politician to go all the way and be arrogant about his arrogance. Let us hope for the sake of literature that others will now follow his example.

If they do we shall have a new political phenomenon — honesty in politicians' books — with astonishing results. People may even start reading them again.

When is the last time anybody here read a book by an American politician since Theodore Roosevelt? T.R.'s books were readable because, like Mayor Koch, he made no effort to conceal his unbounded self-esteem.

Here again, the mayor has violated the modern convention under which the politician hires a professional typewriter artist to clap the book together for publication under the politician's name. Mayor Koch didn't actually write his, but

he obviously dictated it, since the vigorous, free-association style peculiar to the mayor's talk can't possibly be mimicked by a ghost. As a result, the book is not only revealing but also readable. The typical pre-Koch politician's book was typified by one published by the late Nelson Rockefeller. Rockefeller's biographer, Joseph Persico, later said it may have been the only book ever published whose author not only hadn't written it but also hadn't read it.

Anyone who has glanced at the spate of campaign biographies with which presidential candidates have afflicted the United States during the past 40 years will suspect Persico of making a wildly unsupported claim.

Even when they are not truly terrible, politicians' books are rarely worth much. If they are issued before the scribbling statesman has retired, they are of interest only to students exploring the sinister arts of mass deception. If published after retirement, they are at best exercises in self-justification and accusatory finger-pointing.

To his further credit, Mayor Koch gives his publisher and the book buyer fair value. If the account of his stewardship as mayor of New York is distorted and unfair, as some critics say, the mayor compensates by offering a portrait that flaunts his warts with pride.

Is there meanness of spirit in the mayor? He makes no attempt to hide it. Has the mayor no humility whatever? Absolutely none, or so he seems to boast. Is he a prickly personality, not a man you would feel easy about letting your hair down with? Yes, says the mayor, with a candor that is refreshing for its audacity.

It would be wonderful to have more books like his from public men. Wouldn't everybody love to have a book this candid by Ronald Reagan before the election this fall? Imagine having the real Reagan on paper, the words he talked into his dictating machine at night, untouched by cosmetics of prose, unfiltered by his Great Communicator body language on television.

Come on, Mr. President. Ed Koch has shown the way with "Mayor." Now give us the "President."

New York Times Service

The Feminine Side Of Body Building

By John Duka

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — On a cold night recently when it looked as if someone had swathed New York in miles of cotton batting, a young woman named Beverly May Francis sat gazing at a fire in one of those old Long Island houses that seem to listen to every spoken word. "Dance was always my favorite activity," she said.

"But at 15 I became stocky. I was 5-5 and 140 pounds. I knew I'd never be a ballerina."

From the mouth of any other 28-year-old woman, that statement might not have carried the weight of revelation. But from Francis it resonated with added poignancy. Today she is still 5 feet 5 inches tall, but she weighs 168 pounds. Her biceps measure 16 1/2 inches around; her chest, 39 inches. She can bench-press 331 pounds. She holds six world records in the field of women's power lifting. And she has become a figure of controversy in the new field of women's body building, where she is considered by some to represent a breakthrough and by others to be merely a grotesque.

Born near Melbourne, Australia, Francis is the central character in the first feature film about women's body building, called "Pumping Iron II." It was directed by George Butler, the man who made "Pumping Iron" in 1977, based on the book by Charles Gaines and Butler. In that film, Arnold Schwarzenegger broke through the surface of popular culture with the ferocity of a newly formed continent.

Butler thinks the same may happen to Francis. "She is," he said, "the woman of the future, the same kind of breakthrough Arnold was. Until Arnold, no one had achieved his muscularity or his sense of the theatrical. He revolutionized body building. Now Bev has achieved the same kind of muscularity, though perhaps not the same matinee-idol appeal. Female body builders have always been called beauty queens, women with sexy shapes and some physical definition. Bev has created a schism between the beauty

queens and what some call the Amazons."

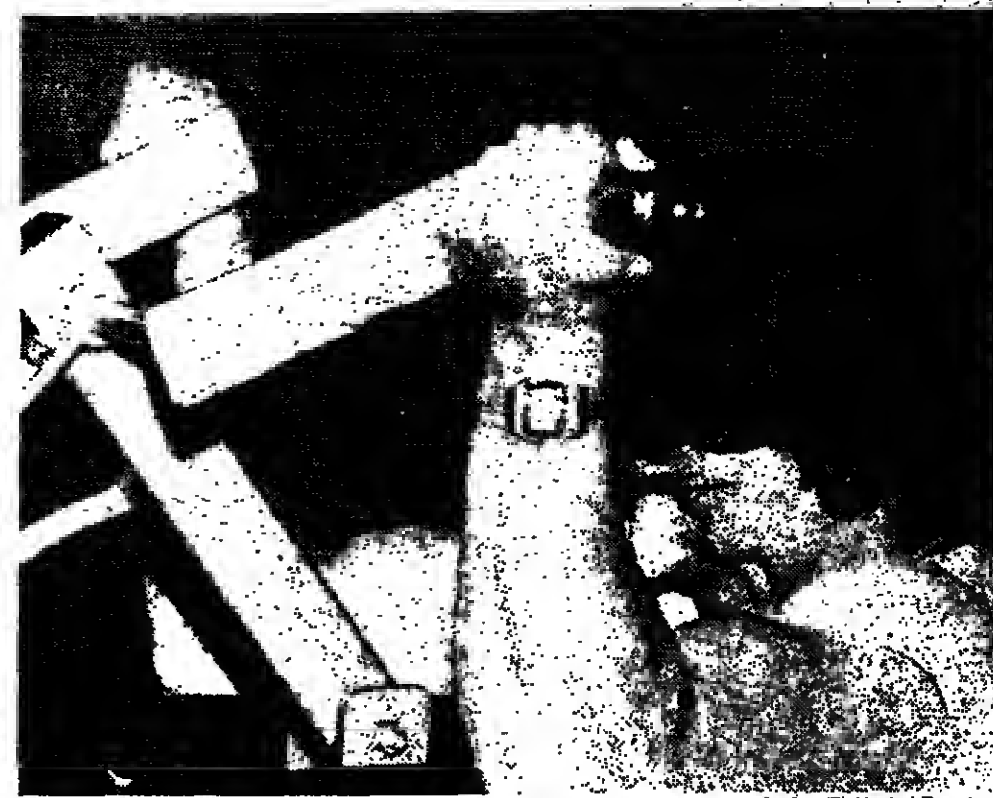
Ten years ago, body building was still considered a form of narcissism, less a sport than an inversion. There were almost no women body builders. At more or less the same time that Schwarzenegger came along, the country was hit with a fitness craze. Maria Shriver fell in love with Arnold Schwarzenegger. John F. Kennedy Jr. began working out.

Women joined in. In 1980, two milestone sporting events took place: the first women's power-lifting competition and the first women's body-building competition. Now there are four annual international women's body-building competitions. There is a women's division in the International Federation of Body Builders. The sport, according to Ben Weider, the president of the federation, has become a \$7 billion business.

Into a situation ripe for promotion has stepped Francis, a soft-spoken gym teacher whose career is Francis Stamp, the legendary coach who helped Roger Bannister break the four-minute mile. "I don't want to be just an ordinary person," she said. "To do what everyone else does is not remarkable."

"I never had any athletic aspirations until college. Then Francis said, 'Why don't you do a bit of throwing?' meaning the shot put and javelin. That meant doing weight training. I got stronger quickly. I won competitions in power lifting. I'd never done body building until this year. But I've always liked muscles. I've always liked looking strong. Weakness is something I detest. That doesn't mean I would dislike anyone because they have a skinny body. I just feel people should develop what they do best and not be held back because others think it's weird. I'm not weird. I love to go out and dance. There is always a man in my life. When people talk to me they learn I'm just a girl who's a little bit special to one way."

Her specialness, however, has raised all manner of questions, some superficial, others quite serious.



Beverly May Francis: "I feel totally feminine inside and I have female responses."

In the film's body-building contest held at Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas, for example, there is a pose-off, in which the contestants wear hickies and shamelessly jockey for position in front of the judges. Where the other contestants are long and sinewy, Francis is bulky. While they did glamour poses, Francis merely stood there, solemnly flexing her biceps.

For one minute it seemed that a very special bit had walked into a shop full of Barbie Dolls. Francis was apparently too special for the judges, a panel of eight men and one woman, who placed her eighth in a field of eight. Their feeling was that she was not feminine, a quality that has become increasingly hard to define in and out of sports.

"I never thought that I could develop to this extent," Francis said. "I just have the potential to develop natural strength. You need a certain body to do it, basically the muscles of a mesomorph, which is my body type. While I exercised, my family over said I was getting too masculine. They encouraged me. I don't feel masculine at all. If having muscles is masculine, that's part of me. But I feel totally feminine inside and I have female responses."

"My philosophy is that you do those things that are important to you as soon as you can. The present is what you've got. Tomorrow may never come."

That is an attitude that many might consider shortsighted, especially in terms of health. To perform in the contest in "Pumping Iron II," Francis joined the growing rank of athletes and movie stars who change their bodies almost overnight for the sake of a role or a medal. She lost 30 pounds in a matter of weeks to look as muscular as she could.

"It put an enormous stress on my body," she said. "I wanted on body fat, so every muscle would show. I felt terrible. I had no energy reserves. In the week before the contest, something would happen inside my head. I would be exercising and tears would roll down my face. When I go for something, I go all the way."

In body building, going all the way often means using anabolic steroids, synthetic hormones that increase appetite and are said to increase muscle development. The use of steroids and other drugs by athletes has become an increasing problem.

Butler says there is no question that body builders use steroids.

Francis, although she would not admit that she has used them, agrees with that. "It's almost impossible to win or reach the top in any power sport without some sort of chemical aids," she said. "I train seven days a week, anywhere from two to six hours a day, and I spend \$2,000 a year on dietary supplements, vitamins, minerals, lecithin and bee pollen."

"The trouble with steroids is that many athletes overdo. The mentality is that if I pill myself, I will help more. Some take as many as 20 pills a day plus a shot every other day. I think if steroids are administered properly under a doctor's supervision — I wish they were — I wish they never — I wish someone would study them. There is so much emphasis on athletes that in the end athletes are forced to take something."

She looked into the fireplace, put her elbows on her knees and hunched forward. "It's like this," she said. "I've always been concerned about health. But when you start getting good, you see achievement as the No. 1 thing in your life. If you're a person like me who lives for now, that achievement is the best thing."

PEOPLE

Sweetest Sweethearts And Working Women

Woody Allen and Mia Farrow represent moviestarship in the 10 sweetest sweethearts of 1983. They were picked by Clio, a new magazine all about chocolate. For Valentine's Day, the magazine chose America's sweetest couples in various categories. Some of the winners were: Woody Allen and Mia Farrow; Jack and Jill; Governor and Mrs. Cuomo; and Governor and Mrs. Rockefeller.

Allen and Farrow, who have been together for 10 years, were chosen as the sweetest couple in the "Working Women" category. Allen, 40, is a writer, director, and producer. Farrow, 38, is an actress and producer. They have two children, Saxon and Manha.

Allen and Farrow were also chosen as the sweetest couple in the "Sweetest Sweethearts" category. They were picked by Clio, a new magazine all about chocolate. For Valentine's Day, the magazine chose America's sweetest couples in various categories. Some of the winners were: Woody Allen and Mia Farrow; Jack and Jill; Governor and Mrs. Cuomo; and Governor and Mrs. Rockefeller.

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